HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,286—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8,
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904 Saturday, 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
24th Sep.	ARCADIA	6603	MARMORA	10509
1st Oct.	ORIENTAL	6284		
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558	HIMALAYA	6693
15th "	PERSIA	7951		
22nd "	ARCADIA	6603	INDIA	7911
29th "	ARABIA	7903		
5th Nov.	CALEDONIA	7558	BRITANNIA	6626
12th "	MONGOLIA	9505		
19th "	ARCADIA	6603	OCEANA	6510
26th "	EGYPT	7912		
3rd Dec	CALEDONIA	7558	MACEDONIA	10512
10th "	MARMORA	10509		
17th "	ARCADIA	6603	CHINA	7912
24th "	PERSIA	7951		
31st, "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9500

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 1st September, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
NERA	5,876	Chevallier	6th Oct. 1904.
CALEDONIEN	4,248	Gregori	3rd Nov. 1904.
DUMBEA	5,807	Charbonnel	1st Dec. 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "DUMBEA," 5,807 tons, Captain Charbonnel, to sail on or about the.....X

For further Particulars apply to
J. ESTRANGIN, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
H.M. AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Oct. 1904.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Nov. 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Dec. 1904.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Jan. 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† NIPPON	D. Mistrorigo	6,317	8th Oct. 1904
* AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,587	8th Nov. 1904
† TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5,095	8th Dec. 1904
*† MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,247	22nd Dec. 1904

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karach

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued, Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	P. Berbocovich	4,247	27th Sep 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 61, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DEMRA," 1,700 tons, on SATURDAY, 24th September, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVIE AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 26th September, at 10 a. m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KANGRA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 20th September, at 10 a. m., sailing at Verawal, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingo, Bahrein, and Bushire.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KATORIA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 22nd September, at 10 a.m.

FOR POREBUNDER, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,300 tons, on or about 4th October.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,800 tons, on or about 30th September.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 19th September, 1904.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
Calcutta.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles	" 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez, Rs. 350; Port Said, Rs. 350.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea), Rs. 850.

Return to London via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamer	Captain	Tonnage.	Date.	Year.
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5,124	28th Sept.	1904
PERSIA	G. Mitchell	3,596	13th Oct,	"
SCINDIA	S. Abrey	3,253	19th "	"
BRITANNIA	J. Main	1,970	3rd Nov.	"
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	3,259	12th "	"

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.

INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.

HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels

CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.

CIRCULAR NOTES and L/CREDIT issued and cashed.

PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.

INSURANCE, Fire, Life and Marine effected.

"COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTEE" containing Sailling Dates of all Steamers sent every other information for Travellers, and Post Free.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS who have hitherto been SUPPLIED with the "Bombay Gazette" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can obtain it by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort, or the "Bombay Gazette," Head Office.

THE LATEST IN ELECTRIC FANS.

REVOLVES HORIZONTALLY.
MADE
FOR EITHER DIRECT OR ALTERNATING CURRENTS,
CIRCULATES AIR IN EVERY CORNER OF THE ROOM,
JUST THE THING FOR BUNGALOWS, CLUBS, MESSES, SHIPS, ect.

To be obtained only from

BERGTHEIL & YOUNG,
12, CAMOMILE STREET, LONDON.
AND
MARKET STREET, MANCHESTER.
OR THEIR AGENTS.

Write for New 16 Page List showing everything of the latest in Fans.
GET OUR PRICES.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!

DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.

MONGINI BROTHERS FOR ICES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CAKES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR SWEETS.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CHOCOLATES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CONFECTIONERY.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE NO. 325.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter, Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our Foundry.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.
(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)
PAINTS
As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.

Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.

Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.

Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks, etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamond, Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock.

HEAD WORKS AND OFFICES—DEFENCES WORKS. MAZAGON,
BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS,
OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

J. W. HEPWORTH, Secretary and Manager.
D. LONGWORTH, Assistant Secretary and Manager.

THE "CAMPAIGN" WATCH

No. II.

CRYSTAL FACE Rs. 23; HUNTING CASE Rs. 25.

When we say there is no Watch more recommendable at the price, we speak not only as practical experts, but from the reports invariably received from purchasers. Thousands are to-day recording faithfully the time in all parts of India.

The Cases are PURE NICKEL to wear white throughout, which will wear off and look unchangeable in colour and oxidise. Rs. 23 and consequently guaranteed not merely a wash of silver, shabby in a month, but not in the least likely to

THE MOVEMENT which is constructed on the most sound principles is jewelled in all essential parts. Carefully adjusted LEVER escapement. Compensation balance, indestructible keyless attachment.

Exact diameter two inches. Thickness 5-8 inch. Dial 1 & 5-8 inch.

IF INSTEAD OF HUNDREDS, we were selling only dozens, the "Campaign" Watch could not be supplied at anything like Rs. 23——Merit alone has made this demand.

Complete in case with spare mainspring and glass, open face, Rs 23, Hunting Rs. 25.

WARRANTED TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.

MADRAS.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS

MADE OF THE

FINEST

HAVANA TOBACCO.

PRICES:—

"MULETA" Principes
4 3/8 inches, Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches, Rs. 17-0 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3/8 inches, Rs. 22-8 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3 3/4 inches, Rs. 13-8 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-8 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

Sample Boxes containing 5 of each of the above 4 brands delivered FREE anywhere in India at Rs. 3-15.

TRY THEM.

McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.

DIRECT FROM THE CURING WORKS.

TRADE S. & CO. MARK

		Rs.	a.
30 lbs.	Small Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay	11	14
3 1-lb. tins	Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label, delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. P. Post	3	0
6 1-lb. tins	do. do. do. do.	5	10

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA,

APPLY TO T. STANES & CO.
COFFEE WORKS, COIMBATORE.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)
BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
S. S. SOMALI	2655	Volkerssen	26th Sept 1904
S. S. BUNDESRATH.	2086	Ahrens	6th Oct 1904
S. S. SULTAN	2084	Burmeister	24th Oct 1904

Taking Passengers and Cargo for MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.

34, Medows Street, Bombay, 15th September, 1904.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S. S. "MARIA VALERIE," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS, landed at the Victoria Dock, No. 8 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days after the discharge of the Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Survéys can be allowed after the seven days, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

E. SCARPA,
Agent-General, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

S. S. "CITY OF MANCHESTER."

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

Messrs. EDWARD, BATES and SONS' AGENCY.
Apollo Street, Bombay, 19th September, 1904.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from the 17th to the 24th Instant, both dates inclusive.

By order of the Board,
ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

Bombay, 16th September, 1904.

POONA HORSE SHOW,
TO BE HELD
29TH AND 30TH SEPTEMBER.
FIRST ENTRIES CLOSE FRIDAY, 23RD,
SECOND ENTRIES CLOSE MONDAY, 26TH.

For prospectus apply
HON. SECRETARY,
5, Alexandra Road, Poona.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

REDUCED RATES FOR SEASON TICKETS TO FAMILIES OF SEASON TICKET HOLDERS.

ON and from the 1st October next, the Company will issue 1st and 2nd class SEASON TICKETS between stations, COLABA to VIRAR inclusive at HALF the ORDINARY RATES, to the Wives and Daughters of 1st and 2nd Class Season Ticket Holders. The concession will be limited to two members in each family.

Applications for these Concession Tickets should be made to the Head Offices of the Company, the Season Ticket held by the Applicant being produced at the same time.

C. CROMMELIN,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 10th September, 1904.

LA MARTINIERE COLLEGE,
LUCKNOW,
AND
LA MARTINIERE GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL,
KHURSHAED MUNZIL,
LUCKNOW.

The SCHOOLS will REOPEN on 15th OCTOBER.

For Prospectus apply to THE SECRETARY,
La Martiniere College, Lucknow.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY,
(INCLUDING INDIAN MIDLAND SECTION.)

TEAK AND SAL LOG TIMBER.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent of this Railway at his Office Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of September, 1904, for the supply up to :—

300 Tons of MOULMEIN TEAK LOGS.

of the best quality for immediate delivery at the Company's Locomotive Premises at Parel. Tenderers to state the maximum percentage of rejections allowed in the raft. The Moulmein Teak to be supplied should include at least 50 tons of Logs not less than 35 feet each in length and should be generally of a superior grain. Tenders must be accompanied by the specification of the shipment showing clearly that the Timber tendered is Moulmein.

2. Also for the supply up to :

50 Tons of SAL LOGS and 153 Tons of JUNGLE TEAK LOGS. } Delivered at the Company's Locomotive Premises at Parel

and

200 Tons of SAL LOGS, and 100 Tons of JUNGLE TEAK LOGS. } Delivered at the Company's Locomotive Premises at Jhansi.

of the best quality for immediate delivery at the respective places indicated opposite. The Sal Logs to be supplied should be each 20 feet long and 6 feet centre girth and the Jungle Teak Logs should be round and should average quite 30 cubic feet each and not less than 5 feet centre girth. Tenders must be accompanied by specifications.

3. Tenderers to quote a rate per ton of 50 cubic feet.

4. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, but reserves to himself the right to accept any one or more items from a tender without reference to the other item or items on the same Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 1st September, 1904.

POONA RACES AND STEEPLE-CHASES.

21ST, 24th, 26TH, AND 28TH SEPTEMBER
AND
1ST, 3RD, and 8th OCTOBER 1904.

ADMISSION.

FIRST ENCLOSURE.

SEASON TICKETS.

SINGLE TICKET (Not transferable) ..... Rs 25
SEPARATE TICKET for Lady each ..... ,, 5

N.B.—Season Tickets for Extra Meetings only are not available for the above days.

DAY TICKETS.

FIRST ENCLOSURE.

LADY ONLY ..... Rs. 2
SINGLE TICKET ..... ,, 5
LADY if accompanied by Gentleman ..... ,, 1
CHILD ..... ,, 2

SECOND ENCLOSURE.

SINGLE TICKET ..... Rs. 1-8
SOLDIERS IN UNIFORM ..... Re. 1-0
LADY or Child ..... As. 0-8

N.B.—Accommodation for Ladies with Badges and for the Members of the Turf Club who wear their Badges, is reserved on the first, and top floors of the Stand.

TICKETS are obtainable at the Office of the Western India Turf Club at the Race Stand, Poona, or at the Gate.

NO TICKETS will be issued without Payment.

SPECIAL TRAINS from and back to Bombay will run as usual.

CURSETJEE DHUNJEESHAW,
for Secretary, W. I. T. Club.

Poona, 7th September, 1904.

WHY WASTE MONEY ON HARMFUL MEDICINES?

WE guarantee our Course in PHYSICAL CULTURE to cure the most obstinate cases of Obesity, Indigestion, Giddiness, Loss of Vitality, Loss of Appetite, &c.

No apparatus, and only 15 minutes a day of exercise. Send two anna Stamps for particulars to

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF SCIENCE and PHYSICAL CULTURE,
32, Broadway,
Madras.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrold of London) in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE is hereby given that THUCKAR LALJI DEVSEY and THUCKAR GOVINDJI LALJI have contracted to SELL to our client the following property, viz.—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the dwelling house or Chawl standing theron situate on the De Lisle Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay containing by Admeasurement 1067 square yards or thereabout and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 240-263. New No. 13723, Old Survey Nos. 469,410 and New Survey No. 4-3442 and in the Bombay Municipality under Ward E., Ward Nos. 1715,1716-1-17 and Street Nos 53 to 61—(1) and (2) and bounded on the East by the G. I. P. Railway-Line, on the West by the De Lisle Road aforesaid, on the North by sweeper's passage and on the South by the property of Krishna Vithoo and which said premises are now occupied by the tenants of the said vendors.

All persons having any claim against the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease, or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their office at 121 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same (if any) will be considered as waived.—Dated this 19th day September, 1904.

MOTILAL & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

THE INDIAN COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the NINETEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Indian Cotton Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 9 Claurgate street, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of September 1904, at 3 P.M., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts of the Company up to 30th June 1904.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
4. The confirm the appointment of a Director.
5. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
6. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from 21st September to 5th October 1904, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
GADDUM & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 15th September 1904.

THE NEW BERAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Thirty-first ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New Berar Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company Nos. 7 and 9 Church Gate Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th September, 1904, at 3-30 P.M., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts up to 30th June 1904.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 21st September to 5th October 1904, both days inclusive

By order of the Directors,
GADDUM & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 16th September, 1904.

THE MORARJEE GOCULDASS SPINNING AND WEAVING Co., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Mill Premises near Supari Baug, Parel, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of September, 1904, at 4-30 P.M., for the transaction of the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the audited Statements of Accounts for the year ending 30th June 1904.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 24th September to WEDNESDAY, the 12th October, 1904, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
MORARJEE GOCULDASS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

Fort, Tamarind Lane, Bombay, 19th September 1904.

FREE TO CYCLISTS.

CYCLES, MOTORS, and ACCESSORIES direct from Factory to Rider. 3,000 new and second-hand machines actually in stock from 30/- each. B.S.A. and Eadie's machines, marvellous bargains in accessories. Post free. 80 page Catalogue—Wholesale prices. Eye-opener to all. 50 per cent. cheaper than others. Agents wanted.

WARRILOW & CO.,
Weston-super-Mare, England.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND.....£500,000

HEAD OFFICE :
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar,
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa,
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 70,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager,

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.,
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND.

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BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON
BATAVIA	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

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Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

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LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

W. ADAMS ORAM, Acting Agent.
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

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PIANOS!! PIANOS!!! Special Models for India. For cash or monthly payment system. Exceptional Offer. LYRIC STORES, 22, Medows St., Fort, opposite R. C. Chapel.

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandberg, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

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PHOTOGRAPHY.—Monsoon Weather.—The splendid lighting of RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' STUDIO, Nippon Building, Hornby Road, enables them to secure the finest results in Portraiture during the cloudy weather.—Lift always available.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronised by the Officers of the Services. Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee, Bombay, Rs. 3, and Mofussil Rs. 5 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1878.

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AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	Premiums Limited to 15 years.	Premiums Limited to 20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Payable at death, or in 15 years.	Payable at death, or in 20 years.	Payable at death, or in 25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 6	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 13	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

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They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
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They are the acme of comfort and very strong
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FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and TEN LAKHS

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PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London,
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BOLLINGER.	Ay.
GIESLER & Co,	Avize,
JAMES HAWKER & Co,	Plymouth,
JUSTERINI & BROOKS,	London,
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ACKERMANN—LAURANCE.	Saumur,
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AUSTRALIAN WINE Co,	Melbourne,
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SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London,
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W. E. EDDISON & Co,	London,
HENRY WHITEWAY & Co,	Whimple,
RUTHERFORD & BROWNE.	London,
JOHN JAMESON & SON, Ld,	Dublin,
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP.	Aberdeen.
SÖHNLEIN & Co.	Schierstein
STEWART STEWART & Co.	London,
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles,
COATES & Co.	Plymouth,
MARTELL & Co.	Cognac.
P. B. BURGOYNE & Co.	London,
PETER F. HEERING.	Copenhagen

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expense of importing them direct.

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BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE :

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

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Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor	Saigon
Madras	Bangkok	Shanghai
Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
Colombo	Sourabaya	Hankow
Penang	Manilla	Yokohama
Thaiping	Cebu (Philippines)	Kobe
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

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FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months at FOUR PER CENT. per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yens	24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	,,	18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	,,	9,320,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	,,	400,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

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Bombay, Dalney, Hawai, Hong Kong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Nagasaki, New York, Newchang, Peking, Shanghai, San Francisco, Tokio and Tientsin.

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LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, SEPT. 17.

The Bombay Mails of 3rd inst., arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

SECURITIES—

2 1-2 per cent, Consols		88 9-16	= unchanged
3 do. Russian		88 1-4 ex	= do
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan		104 3-4	= do
3 1-2 per cent, Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper		86 1-8	= + 1-16

SILVER—

Spot in London	26 1-4	= + 1-16
2 months hence	26 3-16	= + 1-8
Spot in New York	56 7-8	= + 1-4

STOCK EXCHANGE—

Paris cheques	25'21 1-2	= — 1-2
Berlin ,,	20'41	= — 1-2
New York Demand	4'86 5-8	= — 1-8

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	3 per cent	= unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	2 3-8 per cent	= do
3 ,, ,, Fine ,, Trade Bills	2 7-8 per cent	= do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	2 3-4 per cent	= do
	3 1-4 per cent	= do

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	1 1-4 per cent	= — 1-4
7 day market loans	1 1-2 per cent	= unchanged

RUBBER—

Para Rubber 4-9 value.

WHEAT—

White Delhi 31 5-8 S.-O. Done
Red Karachi 30 N.-D. value } firmer.

LINSEED—

Linseed Sold 37 O.-N. buyers steady

COFFEE—

Coffee in New York 8 3-8

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed quiet, Surats quiet, Manchester steady. Total sales 4,000. Spot 6'60 — 2. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 11-16. Sold on speculation and for Export 200. Imports 12,000. Arrivals closed quiet.

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5'72	5'62	5'59
+1		+1
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5'57	5'55	5'55
+1	+1	+1
Mar.-April	April.-May	May-June,
5'55	5'56	5'56
+1	+3	+3

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	30,000
Do. last year	20,000
Exports to Great Britain	22,000
Do. do Continent	22,000
Mid-Uplands	10'80
Futures, month of December	10'38 — 3
Do. do. March	10'49 — 3

In New Orleans—

Spot	10 7-16
Futures, month of Dec.	10'34 + 1
Do. do. March	10'55 + 3
Tone at close	steady.

	Bales.
Total Stock in Liverpool	126,000
Afloat American	140,000
Indian	2,000
Stock in London	23,000
Total visible supply	910,000
Total visible supply of which is East Indian	161,000
Total quantity in sight	450,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Saturday, 17th September, 1904 :—

Cotton	841	bales.
Wheat	10,061	cwts.
Linseed	12,387	,,
Rape, Rai and Mustard	1,661	,,
Gingellyseed	957	,,
Poppyseed	1,638	,,
Groundnuts	68	,,
Castorseed	5,314	,,
Rice	9,832	,,
Myrabollams	209	,,
Cottonseed	2,247	,,
Mowrahseed	1,652	,,
Gram	2,800	,,
Joowar	6,369	,,
Maize	147	,,

Imports of treasure ex s. s. 'Arcadia' from London,

Gold Bullion	Rs.	3,80,380
Silver Bullion	,,	3,81,241

BOMBAY, SEPT. 18.

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone—		quiet,
Estimated sales	bales	5,000
Imports	do	11,000

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5'73	5'63	5'61
+1	+1	+1
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb	Feb.-Mch.
5'58	5'56	5'56
+1	+1	+1
Mch-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June
5'57	5'57	5'57
+2	+1	+1

BOMBAY, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19.

The local markets are closed to-day for a public holiday.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 17.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	quiet
Surats	quiet
Good Bhowanggur	...
The Manchester Market has been	steady
2 1-2 per cent Consols	88 1-4 x
3 per cent Rentes	99
2 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	104 3-4
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers	86 1-8
Bar Silver	25 1-14

JOHN HADDON AND CO.

GENERAL PRODUCE LETTER.

LONDON, SEPT. 2.

Annatto Seed.—The market is bare of supplies. In consequence business has been unimportant. There are buyers in quantity of good bright seed at 4 1-2d to 5d per lb.

Beeswax.—Market firm but quiet. Sales of Bleached Calcutta have been rather in buyers' favour. To-day's price we could not put at more than £7 to £7 2s 6d per cwt. There has not been quite so muchenquiry for yellow wax, bright unbleached we value at £6 5s to £6 7s 6d per cwt, with common ordinary down to £5 15.

Bristles.—An accumulated supply was brought forward yesterday. White Calcuttas were well competed for at full to dearer prices, Blacks and greys, however, were barely steady. 280 cases were offered and 70 sold Black washed 5 1-4" and up to 6-3" 2 1-2 to 3 1-4" sold at 2s 4 1-2d to 2s 5d, tapper short at 1s to 1-4d, Rifling at 1s, White 5 1-4" to 7" at 11d to 1s 7d to 12 4 1-4 to 5 1-4" at 8s 1d to 10s 6d, 3 1-4" to 4 1-4" at 6s to 7s 6d 2" to 3 1-4" sold at 4s 11d, 2 1-2" to 3" at 3s 5d to 3s 11d, 2 1-4" to 3" tapper at 1s 6d to 1s8 3-4d, Light grey 4 1-2" to 7" at 7s 6d, 3 1-4 3 3-4" at 4s 6d grey 5 3-4" to 6 1-4" at 6s 6d 4 1-2" to 5 1-4" 5s 6d at 3 1-2" to 4 1-2 at 3s 9d to 4s 6d, tapper short at 1s 6d.

Cinchona Bark—The next sales take place on the 13th of September. For the Amsterdam Auctions on September 1st, 9'498 packages were catalogued weighing 844'288 Kilos, and containing 43'856 Kilos Sulphate of Quinine, Manufacturing Bark contained an average of 5 57 per cent, against 5'40 per cent, the July sales. Owing to the length of the sales, the final average had not come to hand up to a late hour. An average of 6 to 6 1-2 cents, was cabled earlier in the day.

Coffee—A steady market has existed for spot coffee, which Offered in public sale has commanded late rates. So far as East Indian is concerned, the parcels offered consist chiefly of ex-sale lots of common and faded description.

Copra.—The market for Copra is very quiet. Business during the past week has been unimportant. We quote nominally Malabar December-February at £18 to £18 2s 6d per cwt.

Ginger.—This market remains very quiet. The demand is very small. At public sales the moderate offering of Cochin met little or no demand, practically everything was bought in, comprising 22 cases and 90 bags of cut kinds, of which only 7 cases of mouldy sold at 35s and 50s, and 651 bags and 10 bales chiefly fair washed rough bought in at 20s to 21s per cwt.

India—rubber.—The market for fine hard Para is 2d down on the week, spot price being 5s 0 1-2d.

Isinglass.—At the 8th periodical sales large supplies were catalogued, the total of all description amounting to 931 packages of the quantity 492 were classified as Bombay pale at 3s 1d to 3s 5d, fair to good palish at 2s 10d to 3s, fair to good reddish at 2s 8d to 2s 10s dark red mixed rough 2s 4d to 2s 7d, thin papery part dark rough from 1s 2d to 1s 11d. low pickings at 8d to 1-2d, Leaf Penang character good heavy yellowish at 4s 3d tongue middling to fair heavy reddish at 2s 6d to 2s 10d, ordinary dark at 1s 9d pickings from 9d to 1s 3d, purse fair to good heavy yellow at 1s 3d, to 1s 7d, ordinary at 1s to 1s 2d, small and pickings at 8 1s 2d to 1s 1d, Bladder pipe good pale at 3s 4d to 3s 6d, fair at 2s 8d to 2s 10d, fair thin at 2s 3d to 2s 6d, tails fair to good at 1s to 1s 4d per lb

Jute.—There has been continued good interest shown in this market, and a fair business has been done at irregular prices, closing with sellers of native first marks September steamer at £13 10s and October at £13 c. i. f. The sales include the following c. i. f. crop 1904-5 to London and Continent, Native first marks August steamer at £14 2s 6d, red J G N 2s3d steamer at £15, native first marks September steamer at £13 12s 6d to £13 10, Mangoes September steamer at £12 10.

Kapoc.—Not much interest is shown at the present time by buyers, as the stock here consists chiefly of inferior quality, For ordinary to good machine cleared we quote 3 1-2d to 5d per lb.

Lemon Grass Oil.—Market quite but steady. On the spot we value good oil at 8d to 8 1-4d per ounce, and to arrive 7 1-8 c. i. f.

Pepper.—There has been a better tendency in this market both for spot and arrival. At sales there was no Tellicherry offered. 45 bags of Ceylon black fair to good small heavy sold at 5 1-2d to 5 5-8d, and 100 bags of Lampong fair sold at 5 1-8d per lb, and of 143 bags which Singapore offered, 30 sold at dearer rates, good to fine at 8 3-4d to 9 3-8d, and 4 bags Ceylon offered and sold, fair rather darkish at 7 1-4d per lb.

Seeds-Cotton Seed.—This market has been quiet throughout the week. Prices have remained about steady. London spot £3, ex-warehouse prompt £5 13s 9d, September old £5 12s 6d to £5 13s 9d Sept. Fayoumi £4, November-January £5 17s 6d Bombay parcels September-October £4 18s 3d c.i.f. Linseed There has been a fair business done in Calcutta seed, Near positions closing steady and more distinct firm at about 1 1-2d advance. Bombay is firm and in demand, London Calcutta spot 35s 9d to arrive; August-September 35s6d to 35s 9d, September-October 35s 10s 12d to 3?s, October-November 36s to 36s 3d. Bombay August-September 37s, September-October 37s 3d to 37s 4 1-2d. Poppy Seed, Market steady, with a moderate business only. Bombay Calcutta August-September we quote at 33s.

Rape Seed.—Market quiet, Brown Calcutta September-October 31s 6d O-T, 32s N-T, Brown Cawnpore August-Sdptember 31s 9d O-T, 32s 9dN-T, yellow Guzerat August-September 35s 3d, yellow Cawnpore September-October 3s 9d, Ferozepore September-October 32s 3d, O-T, 33s N-T.

Senna.—The market here is firm but is bare of supplied. There was nothing offered in yesterday's sales. We quote Trinnevelly good to fine bold green at 5d to 7d fair greenish 3d tos 4d. common dark and small at 1 3-4d to 2 3-4d per lb.

Shellac.—This week the market has been quiet but steady. On the spot fair sales have been made at 198s to 207s for ordinary to fair T-N, Orange, futures are steady and unchanged, with sellers of T-N, October delivery at 208s December at 197s, and January at 192s per cwt.

Teas-Indian.—The total offerings this week have amounted to 30,323 packages. Generally speaking there was good competion at the sales, with the exception of common sorts which were only supported to a limited extent, resulting in prices favouring buyers, but keen competition was seen for good and fine liquoring teas and full rates were paid. There was a slight improvement in the quality of Assam offerings but other districts showed little, if any improvement.

Wheat.—The market throughout this week has had a declining tendency prices being against sellers and in buyers favour quiet and easier inclined, parcels quiet. Sales include No. 2 Clubs Calcutta parcels September-October 30s 4 1-2d and 30s 3d October-November 30s 9d to 30s 7 1-2, No. 2 Club Calcutta afloat and August September at 30s,

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 20.

Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BATCHELOR.

1305—Manauklal J and H—The Advocate General of Bombay vs Gangabai widow and others—Little and Co M J and H and C L Owen.

1339—Nadirshaw and T—Schawram Nanabhai Haridas vs Dolatram Jamiatram Nanabhai—Dikshit D and S.

1341—Payne and Co—The Badische Anibure and Soda Fabric vs Farben Bayer and Co Limited—Crawford and Co.

1342—Nanu H and Co—Vithaldas Canji vs Haridas Canji and others—Little and Co.

1345—Little and Co—Shaw Wallace and Coys Gordhundas Khaiso and another—Craigie L and O.

1348—Thakurdas and Co—Bai Motivahu alias Nanabai vs Purushotam Dayal and another—Crawford B and Co.

1349—Ardeser H D and Co—Gordhundas Radhakisson vs Sukhanand Gormukhrai and others.

1350—B Rahgavaya Waghoji Kuverji and another vs Camaji Bomonji Cama and another—Ardeser H D and Co.

1352—Payne and Co—Ramanlal Gordhundas Gujjar vs Tribhowandas Kallidandas Gujjar Bicknell M and M.

1358—B Raghavaya Nilkant Keshav Godgil and others vs Venibai Shankarbhai and others—Hiralal D.

1354—Crawford B and Co—Tribhowandas Mungaldas vs Jugmohundas Mungaldas and others—Edgelow G W and Co—A H Co—S B and N.

1355—Dikshit D and S—Dahibai widow vs Velji Lukhmichand—Kanga and P.

1359—Jehangir and S—Ardeshir Jehangir Framjee and others vs Jamasjee Dadabhoy Pochkhanawalla—Bicknell M and K.

Before The Hon'ble, Mr Justice B. TYABJEE.

Petition for hearing.

In the Matter of Indian Co's Act VI of 1882 and in re Damodar Lakhmidas Mills Co, Limited and reduced Petitioners

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

509-03—Tyabji D and C—Mcowbhai Mahomed Sajun and another vs Yacoob Mahomed and another—Tyabji and Co—Nanu H and Co—Part heard.

365-04—Edgelow G and W—Shapurjee Sorabjee Dubash vs Sorabjee Rustamjee Sucedar—Ardeshir H D and Co for trial of issue.

515-03—Edgelow G and W—Haji Saboo Sidick vs Ally Mahomed Jan Mahomed and others—J P Dastur S and J M—J and M—Payne and Co—Little and Co—Ardeser H D and Co—Part heard.

590-02—Tyabjee D and Co—Cassumally Jafferbhoy vs Kulsunbai widow and others—Payne and Co Ardesir H D and Co D and D and M J and M.

577-99—Malvi H and M—Bijbath Gowaldas and others vs Hiralal Sadaram and others—Bolcnell M and M.

76-03—Matuthai J and M—Ebrahim Haji Sulleman vs Memon Hassumabha Co.

77 03—Matuthai J and M—Ebrahim Hajee Sulleman vs Meo on Hasum Vamid.

659-02—Kanga and P—Dayal Muljee Kallianjee vs Laljee Doongersey and another—Tyabjee D and Co.

151-03—Nadirsha and S—Bayajee Gungaram vs Shamboo Namdeo Vanjari and others—Balkrishna V N K and In person.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

Suits for hearing and final disposal,

Short Causes.

571-03—Smetham B and N—Koona Muil Vimchand and another vs Dorab Dastoor Peshutan Sunjana and another—Edgelow G and W.

469-04—Kanga and P Hurdayal Nanjiram and another vs Ramprasad Gordhandas—Molvi H and M.

470-04—Ardeshir H and Co—Pestonjee Framjee Talati vs Hajee Mahomed Ebrahim and others—Mirza and M.

529-04—Tyabjee D and Co—Sukhanand Gurmukhrai and another vs Naraindas and another.

533 04—Melvi H and M—Nagindas Lalcobhai vs Chunilal Mulchand.

747-03—Payne and B—Govind Narayen Jeychand vs Ganeshlal Bechanmull.

559-04—Dikshit and D—Kalikaprasad Dibiprasad vs Rao Bahadur Custoorchand Abirchand—Little and Co

720-04—In person—Babuljee Sadashiv Sunjit and another—Jankitai widow.

582-04—Sorabjee and J—Robert John Patrick Walsh and another—Unwalla and P

506-04—Wadia G and Co—David Sassoon and Co vs Raghowjee Purja

514-04—In person—Toolsidas Parashram and another Chiaraman and others

521-04—In person—Essoofalli Abdolali and others vs Hatibulla Ismailjee and others

552-4—Ardeshir H D and Co—Okerjee Cawasjee Oomrigor vs Manockal widow and others

564-4—Payne and Co—Canjee Dewjee another vs Pranjiwandas Vajiram

578-04—Payne and Co—The Kohinoor Mills Co Kohinoor Mills Co Ld vs Memon Mahomed Hajee Jamal—Matubhai J and M

600-04—Mansukial J and H—Hirabhai Ghellabhai vs Motibhai Amulhakbhai

612-04—Shamrao and M—Hajee Oomer, Hagie Manock v Fakir Mahomed Hajee Mitha and others

614-04—Maganlal J and G—Esmail Hajee Mahomed vs Ramsotar Ramswamp

621-04—M and H Chotha—Ramchandra Megha and Co vs Ranglunnath Makund—Edgelow G and W

623-04—Ardeshir H D and Co—Gopikabai widow vs Luxmon Nana Patel—Daphtary and F

625-04—Payne and Co—Hajee Jan Mahomed Hajee Mahomed vs Aishabai widow and others—Bicknel M and M

Unidefended New Long Causes.

463-04—In person—Chimnajee Khandcrao Mite vs Vithoo Pandujee Ghogde and others

467-04—Mafubhai J and M—Ludbai Chapsey vs Lakhamsey Narpar and others

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

212-04—Edgelow G and W—Prenjee Katchra vs F N de Brito—D D Romer—Part heard

748-02 and 29-03—Smetham B and N—Benjamin Santa Anna and Antonio Sebastiao Pereira—Part heard

29-03—Smetham B and N—Bai Maneckbai widow vs Ramji Lalchand—Kanga and P—Part heard

25-03—Smetham B and N—Bai Maneckbai widow vs Ramji Lalchand—Kanga and P

450-03—Kanga and P—The Decoan Bank Ld vs Gangadhar Ganesh Mathavale and others—Captain V Hiralal D Edgelow and W

94-04—Chinnis M and M—Durgabai widow vs Krishnarao Khanderao D D Romer

236-04—Mulla and M Noorbai widow vs Ally Miya Hoosein Miya and others—Captain M and B and M

549-02—Edgelow G and W—Ranchordas Vandravandas and others vs Kaderbhai Mahomedbhai—Khunderao S and L

691-02—B Raghawaya Babajee Sadashiv Jog vs Gunputrao Krishnajee Ranjikar—Kanga and P

1 3-24—Bhalshanker K and G Ardeshir—H D and Co

Before the Hon Mr Justice CHANDAVARKAR.

For Judgment on motion.

545-98—Bhaishanker K and G—Cullianjee Sanjibhai vs Raghowjee Vijpal and others—Little and Co—C L and O C B and Co B K and G

384-04—Captain and V—Fakirchand Lalchand and others vs Doolubh Goomdjee and others—Madhowjee and V

51-04—Tyabji D and Co—Bibi Kavar Sultan vs Bibi Rukhia Sultan and others—Payne and Co

62-04—Wadia G and Co—Messrs Rowji Bukulchand and Co vs Messrs Ebji Coomersey and Co—Pestonji R and K

141-01—Pestonji B and K—Ba. Bachoobai Rustomji Parekh vs Bai Maneckbai widow F P Pavri

7-04—Payne and Co—Dewkabai vs The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay—Crawford B and Co

138-03—In person—A pauper Jivraj Purbat vs Damji Kutchra and another—In person

128-01—K D Shroff—Dhunjibhoy Merwanji Shroff vs Nusserwanji Cursetji Sukhia—Craigie L and O

190 03—Wadia G and Co—Pandurang Sudkhoji Bole vs Balaram Sudkhoji Bole and others—Payne and Co—Jamsetji and K

245-04—Ardeshir H D and Co—Salley Mahomed Allarakhia vs Abdullabhoy Khakbhoy Readymoney—Little and Co

267-03—Ardeshir H D and Co—Haji Abdul Rehman Shirazi vs Hajibhai widow of others—Captain and V

877-01—Edgelow G and W—Bibi Sakina widow vs Mirza Mahomed bin Haji Abdul Hoosein Shirazi and others—Craigie L and O

FLORILINE—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 33, Farringdon Road, London England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

POONA.

DEATH.

DASTUR—Sunday September 18, at Dastur Hall, Poona, Hiranbai the wife of Dastur Bymanjee Jamaspjee C I E. aged 78. Funeral took place on Monday afternoon. (By telegram.)

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

FORD—September 16, at Bulandshahr, to Mr and Mrs A B Fforde, a daughter.

DEATHS.

CLOUGH—August 9, at Sirsa, Benjamin Brown Clough, son of the late Francis Clough, aged 62 years.

GOUET—September 4, at No 365 Upper Circular Road, Scaldah, Sibastien, Louis Gouet, late Chief Platform Inspector, Sealdah.

MADDEN—August 19, at St. Gatien, Rathfarnham, of paralysis, John Feles Madden, J P, and Chief Secretary to the Lord Chancellor, the eldest son of the late John Travers Madden of Inch House, Balbriggan, Rathfarnam and Cruisetown, in the county of Dublin, Ireland, aged 67 years.

"Nearer my God to Thee."

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 48m. Sun sets, 5h. 59m. High water, 8-57m., 9-4a. Low water, 1-59m., 3-6a.

Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, annual meeting, 5-45 p. m.

Rovers' Association Football Tournament.

POLO.—There will be a game at 5-15 this evening.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—A monthly meeting of the Society was held on Friday when Dr. S. B. Munje of Nagpur read an interesting and instructive paper on the modification of cataract operation, which he explained from his experience of more than 350 operations was superior to the old method of Von Grofe The members congratulated Dr Munje on securing so large a number of operations of cataract during his practice of three years and fo the success he had attained by the method of removing the lens without capsulotomy.

A TRAM CONDUCTOR FINED.—At the Esplanade Police Court Mr. Kursondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which a tram conductor named Safi Abdulla was charged with cheating in respect of four one-anna tram tickets. On behalf of the Company Mr. Setalwad, prosecuted while the accused was defended by Mr. Moosa Hassam. The facts of the case have been already reported. The Magistrats convicted the accused of the charge preferred against him. Taking into consideration the trouble the accused had to undergo for about two months owing to the prosecution and the loss of his work, he fined him Rs. 10.

HONORARY PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURT.—A sitting of the Court of the Honorary Presidency Magistrates, consisting of Mr. A. K. Leslie, (President), Mr. Cumroodin Ameeruddin, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, and Mr. Munmohandas Ramji, was held at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday morning when a number of petty cases were disposed of. Among the cases tried by the Court was one in which Haji Dost Mahomed, a Maho nedan mill hand was charged with being drunk and disorderly behaviour in a public place. It appears that on Sunday afternoon, the accused while under the influence of liquor went to one Abdul Ahmed near the Sulleman Chowkey at Grant Road and demanded of him money for drinks. Abdul refused the demand whereupon the accused assaulted him. The police appeared on the spot and arrested the assailant. The Court was informed that the accused had been previously convicted for a similar offence and had been bound over by Mr. Dracup, to keep the peace for a period of three months, which expired only in August last The Court on the evidence altered the charge of drunk and disorderly behaviour to that of assault against the accused and sentenced him to fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment. The accused was further ordered to be bound over in the sum of Rs. 50 to keep the peace for a period of six months.

THE LATE MR. MANOCKJEE M. NANPORIA.—A meeting of the cotton merchants of Bombay was held on Saturday in the hall of the Cotton Exchange at Colaba, under the presidency of Mr. Nurandas Purshotumdas, for the purpose of expressing the general regret felt by them at the lamentable death of Mr. Manockjee Merwanjee Nanporia by accidental drowning while praying at Colaba. The deceased gentleman had taken a leading share in the establishment of the Native Cotton Association of Bombay. His father was the family purhit of the late Mr. Merwnjee Framjee Panday, who found in young Manockjee a very intelligent lad whom he put to the profession of cotton selector at the age of eighteen. The deceased had acquired such proficiency in the art that at the time of his death, he was employed as a cotton selector by eight of the local mills and had a monthly income of about Rs. 1,200. His modesty, integrity, and truthfulness had gained him the respect and esteem of the whole body of cotton merchants, and his advice and assistance were largely availed of. The deepest regret was felt at his death by accidental drowning at the Arthur Basin while about to engage in prayers. Out of respect to his memory it was resolved to close the Cotton market on Saturday, Sunday and Monday. It was resolved to send a letter of condolence, signed by the chairman, to his two sons and the other members of his family. It was further resolved that a portrait of the deceased be hung up in the Cotton Exchange Hall.

THE EXTRADITION OF SANJANA.

As briefly reported in these columns Shapurji Cawasji Sanjana, barrister, who had been undergoing a preliminary trial at Hongkong on a charge of forgery, has left that port in charge of the Bombay Police officers and will arrive here on the 26th instant by a China Mail steamer. It appears that Sanjana at first questioned the legality of his arrest at Hongkong, but on a prima facie case having been proved against him, the Magistrate ordered him to be surrendered to the Bombay Police, giving Sanjana at the same time a fortnight's time to appeal to the Supreme Court against that order. Sanjana consulted his lawyer as to the advisability of appealing against the order of the lower court and as he was advised that an appeal against the order would be useless he did not apply to the Supreme Court at Hongkong for a writ of Habeas Corpus. He expressed his desire to proceed to Bombay in charge of Inspectors Power and Malroff and signed a declaration to that effect. The Police officers thereupon prepared to leave Hongkong by the steam-ship Coromandel, which left that port on the 27th ultimo, The Crown solicitor in consultation with the Attorney-General however did not think it right to allow Sanjana to leave the port before the expiry of the period of appeal. The Governor of the port was also unable to sign the final order till the expiry of the period of appeal, which expired at midnight on the 27 ultimo and consequently the Bombay Police officers could not catch that mail steamer.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. on yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attack.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	2	1	5
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	3	2	21
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	0	2	14
D Khotwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	10
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagapada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagapada	2	2	36
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	0	7
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	10
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown ...	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	7
Total	8	5	100
Total plague deaths to date ...	276,836	228,870	
Same date last year	10	9	72

CHOLERA.

Attacks.	Deaths.
3	2

What could be more distressing than piles? They keep one awake at night, and are torturing all the day. Doan's Ointment cures piles, eczema, and any itching skin complaint. The first application will bring relief, and your cure will be a lasting one. Doan's Ointment is to be had of all Chemists and Drug Stores, and

ALLEGED WAGERING CONTRACTS IN SHARES.

SUIT IN THE HIGH COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell heard at the High Court yesterday a suit brought by Premjee Kachra against F. H. De Britto, in which the plaintiff sought to recover Rs. 5,887-8-0, the difference between the contract price of 30 shares of the Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Company and the market price on the 8th September 1903. Mr. Strangman and Mr. Bahadurjee, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand and Wadia, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji, and Romer, appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiff stated that by contracts dated respectively the 27th July, 3rd, 13th and 17th August 1903, the defendant agreed to sell to the plaintiff 10 shares of the Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Company at Rs. 2,067-8-0 each, 10 shares of the same Company at Rs. 2,102-8-0 each, 5 shares of the same Company at Rs. 2,182-8-0 each, and 5 shares of the same Company at Rs. 2,190 each. In each of the abovementioned contracts, it was stipulated that the shares should be delivered on the 1st September 1903. Defendant did not deliver the shares on the due date though the plaintiff was ready and willing to accept delivery of the same. By the practice and custom prevailing among merchants and brokers, the defendant was allowed seven days of grace for the delivery of the shares, but he failed to deliver them even on the 8th September 1903. Plaintiff's solicitors wrote to the defendant, requiring him to fulfil the

THE WAR
if it
EXTENDS

will necessitate our supplying to Regiments and Corps very large quantities of Woollen Clothing and Worsted Materials such as

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BLANKETS
SHIRTS

All of which we manufacture and can therefore sell at the very lowest prices consistent with quality. Our Factory and Trade is in India and we could not, even if we wished to do so, afford to supply

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to our Clients in the way that Agents who are 6,000 miles off sometimes do. If need arises we shall be overwhelmed with Orders for Regimental Necessaries and we, therefore, take the liberty of suggesting to

COMMANDING OFFICERS

that it is wise to be in time and order goods early.

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Send for Regimental Price List and Free Samples of Cloths.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, SEPT. 20, 1904.

THE SOMALILAND DESPATCHES.

LAST mail brought us the published version of the Somaliland Despatches, which will prove as interesting reading to those who took part in the various expeditions as to those who did not. The former class will be delighted to hear of achievements of which they never heard before; that their impressions of numerous incidents to which they were witnesses were entirely wrong; that men, they imagined, had been singularly inactive, performed remarkably good service and covered themselves with distinction, and that men, they hitherto believed had deserved honourable mention, in reality did nothing at all which called for comment. The latter class of readers will be pleased to learn that the military operations were quite successful and the results highly satisfactory. The general public were of opinion that the expedition under Colonel Swayne was futile, that that under Colonel Manning something worse, while that under General Egerton served to show we were wasting time and treasure in a country which nature had never meant for campaigning and in which military operations, such as we are capable of performing, are impracticable. We believe that opinion to be fully justified and that, whether it is or not, we have been fighting and wearing out men and transport animals for a boundless expanse of sand on which nothing whatever will grow and on which the natives would not cultivate anything if they could. Taken in the light of manœuvres, the expeditions may not be accounted as entirely useless. They have given a number of officers and men an idea of the hardships attendant upon war in uncivilized countries. They have taught the Transport how to employ camels, have made them familiar with the necessity of water to the fighting man, and our officers have learnt that it is useless hoping to keep in touch with a force of mounted men, who feed on camel's milk rice and dates, and carrying two months' supply, with troops which march afoot, for the most part, and require the rations of civilisation. Beyond all this they have taught Statesmen at home that they have squandered a great deal of the nation's money for absolutely no practical advantage whatever.

We need not trouble ourselves with the despatches relating to the operations under Colonel Swayne and Colonel Manning. The War Office also seems to take that view, for it has, perhaps intentionally, paid little attention to their recommendations. The latter officer, by the way, found that the Press correspondents were a source of some embarrassment, owing to the difficulty of maintaining a censorship over telegrams sent to and despatched from Aden. If ever there were a campaign where Press censorship was unnecessary and in which it mattered little what the Press correspondents did or wrote or said, it was this. But that may pass. It is refreshing to turn from the verbiage of the two former commanders to the terse and businesslike despatches of General Egerton. He tells us that the first four months were occupied in the work of organisation. Everything ought to have been ready for him, the lay-reader will suggest. But that proves how little the lay-reader knows about matters of the kind. There was no organisation, worthy the name, in the previous operations, and General Egerton had to do everything "de novo," and he found it a long and tedious process. A commencement was made in July of last year, but it was not until the end of October, that the collection of supplies had sufficiently advanced to justify any forward movement. And even then, the only mobilised force between Berbera and Bohotle was a small movable column of Mounted Infantry and Infantry, which was placed firstly at Wadamago and subsequently at Eilab to cover the advanced base at Kirrit. However, he accomplished what he set himself to do and he tells us that, while condemning the Somali generally as a fighting soldier, he must make two notable exceptions—in the case of the Illalos, employed under the Intelligence Department, and in the Somaliland Mounted Infantry. The former proved simply invaluable and the force was practically dependent on them throughout for their information which was generally good—indeed excellent. The latter, a quasi regular and disciplined body under picked British officers, did splendid service. There seem to be strange contradictions in the Somali character—as in the English. The Tribal horse under their gallant leader, Major Bridges, rendered conspicuous service at and after the reconnaissance at Jidballi, while in the subsequent battles they were most disappointing. British troops have been known to draw forth somewhat similar remarks from commanding officers—but they are, of course, not referred to, nor is any parallel case noted in the present despatches. It would scarcely do to condemn the Somali as a soldier, until he has had more opportunities.

The words with which General Egerton the careful attention of his Majesty's Government. He regrets the absence of Press correspondents to "keep the public informed of the meaning and progress of the various incidents of the campaign" which he describes as one of extraordinary difficulty owing to the waterless nature of the country, the distances to be traversed, the excessive strain cast upon the Transport and "other causes which must be experienced to be appreciated.' Had correspondents been present, it is probable the British public would have demanded the cessation of operations. The actual capture or surrender of the Mullah, he writes, "was not and could not be the only aim and object of the campaign, though I believe the latter might have been obtained but for unavoidable delays and the failure of friendly tribesmen to co-operate at the critical moment." The general reader will be again at a loss to know what was the only aim and object of the campaign. And we cannot offer him the explanation which little Peterkin accepted as to Blenheim. But General Egerton asks us to believe that, although the Mullah personally has not been captured, the greater part of his stock, the wholesale desertions of his adherents, the destruction of Illig and the relentless following up so long as he remained in the British Protectorate have "broken his power for a long time to come and it will depend on the future policy of the Protectorate Administration whether it has not been broken finally and for all time." That General Egerton took to be the true object of the campaign. We take it he is right in his supposition, and for that very reason we hold that the campaign will be found to have been entirely fruitless. We cannot accept the statement that the Mullah's power has been broken, even for a brief period. We fully endorse the final word of the General that actually to capture a man whose range of movement extends from Cape Guardafui to the Equator and from the sea to the Abyssinian border is an almost hopeless task, and could only be attained by an extraordinary piece of luck. That extraordinary piece of luck has not been vouchsafed us, and until it has, the Somali country will know no rest nor will the power of the Mullah for evil be shattered.

BOMBAY AGRI-HORTICULTURAL CONFERENCE.

SOME days ago a Conference of those interested in Agriculture, Arboriculture, Horticulture, Sericulture and Aviculture was held under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. Lamb, C.I.E., Chief Secretary to Government, at Poona, at the the office of Mr. Lawrence, I.C.S. Director of Agriculture, when various matters connected with those subjects were discussed. Among the twenty-five or thirty European and Native gentlemen present were Messrs. Marshall Reid and Michael, representing the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Phipson, Secretary of the Bombay Natural History Society, Sirdar Coopooswamy Moodliar, Mr. R. P. Karandikar of Satara, Messrs. Stewart, I.C.S., and Macneill, I.C.S., Mr. Kemball, of the Improvement Trust, Mr. Ryan, I.F.S., Col. Wyllie, Dr. Fairbairn, and others. In addition to Mr. Lawrence himself, the Conference had the assistance of Messrs. Fletcher and Knight who are scientific advisers of the Agricultural Department and who answered the various questions put by the European and native gentlemen concerning the experiments in cotton growing and sugarcane in particular. After a formal opening of the proceedings by the Hon'ble Mr. Lamb, the Director of Agriculture gave a resumé of the work done by his department during the past and stated his expectations for the future. It appeared from his statement that a very great advance has been made in experimental cultivation of crops in the presidency during recent years. Two farms exist at Poona where experiments in the growth of long staple cotton, ground nuts, fodder crops, oil-seeds of all kinds and sugarcane are being scientifically carried on. A farm also has been established at Surat, where similar experiments are conducted. On all these farms several experiments are made in duplicate to check one another. At Kaira in Gujerat, and Dharwar in the Southern Mahratta Country, two more experimental farms were opened in 1903 and the current year respectively. Mr. Marshall Reid, while eulogising the excellent work of Mr. Lawrence and the officers of his department, thought the time had arrived for the establishment in this presidency of a large central farm, the object of which would be to add to our knowledge of economic products by using scientific methods in experiment and observation. A resolution, proposed by this gentleman and seconded by one of the native gentlemen present, was unanimously carried, recommending the establishment of such a farm, where questions under the following heads, among others, might be considered;—The best methods of cultivation of plants already being grown for profit, with a view to improving these; the prevention and cure of diseases associated with cultivated plants; the introduction of new and untried plants of possible economic value; the improvement by selection and other scientific methods of economic plants; the determination of the value of various manures for different crops and so forth. Mr. Phipson, representing the Committee, of the Bombay Natural History Society, suggested that the capabilities of the Konkan should not be ignored and that experiments should be made on a large scale in that part of the presidency with a view of introducing and developing various valuable economic products and fruit trees and field crops. The passing of the resolution in favour of a large central farm which would be located not far from Bombay was one of the most important features of the Conference. European members were very decided as to its urgency, and it is hoped the unanimous verdict of the members will materially aid Government in carrying the measure through.

It appears from what Mr. Fletcher stated in answer to members that the reason why long staple cotton cannot so far be produced in this country is the brief period of growth of the plant. In America, from the time the cotton is sown up to the period of harvesting eight or nine months elapse. In India the period is only three months. This must always militate against success in the growth of the exotic species. Experiments, however, in hybridization are being vigorously prosecuted, and the production of a fairly long staple cotton, on an extended scale it is hoped, will in time be feasible. A native gentleman disagreed with the reasons adduced by Mr. Fletcher as regards the deterioration of the long staple cotton in India urging that it was mainly due, at any rate in parts of Guzerat, and especially Surat, to close planting, insinuating thereby that the remedy lay in Government reducing the assessment on land set apart for cotton culture so as to encourage the growth of this crop; but this is not an argument that will appeal to most scientific men. In Sind, Mr. Fletcher pointed out, there were 92,000 acres of land under cotton, but it was all a crop of three months' growth raised by irrigation from canals which take off from the Indus during the inundation period. The Jamrao, however, is a new canal and is a perennial one, and much benefit to growth of the cotton is likely to accrue from its prolonged water supply.

It was felt by the Conference that the small farm near Kirkee is one which ought to be visited by all merchants as well as those interested in agricultural experiments. Here may be seen all the various crops, fodder and otherwise, experimentally grown, each plot being carefully labelled, so as to enable the visitor to understand what it is. Experiments in the growth of ground nuts, that valuable product which is liable to attacks of a fungoid disease, are conducted on a very elaborate scale. To obviate the attacks of the disease, experimental plots are laid down with ground nuts, the seeds of which are soaked in sulphate of copper solution before sowing. It will be interesting to hear the results of these experiments. The Agricultural Department are very prompt in publishing their record of work during the past year. Not only was the annual report for 1903-04 of the various farms in the hands of all the members at the Conference, but the programme of work of the Government Farms around Poona for the kharif season of 1904 was also published and distributed for perusal. Mr Lawrence, the Director, deserves considerable credit for the energy and enthusiasm he is instilling into the various branches of agriculture under his control, and the mercantile community especially, as Mr. Marshall Reid remarked at the Conference, are much indebted to him for his efforts in furthering their interests. The Director fully sympathises with the generally expressed wish for a large central farm in the Konkan and under his advocacy its establishment, it hoped, will not long be delayed. At the same time many of the delegates felt that the Conference was most unsatisfactory as they realised it was useless to suggest further expenditure should be made by the Government of Bombay in the face of probable famine. Unofficial delegates at the Conference came to the conclusion that the Department is being starved by Government, the total annual expenditure being but Rs. 34,000, whereas it ought to amount to lakhs. When we consider that over 80 per cent. of the population are dependent on agriculture for their livelihood, and the immense revenue which the Government derives from the land, as the paramount landlord, it is obvious that the work of the Agricultural Department, although excellent, as far as it goes, is ridiculously inadequate, and it is a matter for regret that the Conference did not pass a resolution to that effect.

MR. MERK, Chief Commissioner of the Andaman Islands, proceeds to Simla on privilege leave next week.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 27th August 1904, shows an increase over the corresponding week of 1903 of 88,324 maunds and Rs. 24,743 in the earnings.

PLAGUE is now in Aligarh City, and arrangements are being made to cut off (if possible) all communication between the infected area and the College. Mr. Morison, Principal of the College, leaves Simla for Aligarh on the 22nd instant to superintend the measures about to be taken.

"INDIAN Public Health," is responsible for the following: "The Bombay Cama Hospital authorities do not believe in feeding their nurses. The other day ten of them sat down to a tin of potted meat and some bread and butter (one slice each), which formed the whole menu for their breakfast with one cup of tea. Every meal is deficient in quantity and nurses have to buy their own milk, cocoa, and other things to satisfy their natural cravings. It is to be hoped some one in Bombay will look into the matter."

IT is stated that as soon as the naval manœuvres in Germany are over, the partial reorganisation of the German fleet will be proceeded with. The reorganisation, however, will not alter the number of existing units; it will only aim at replacing vessels of a superannuated type by more modern ships.

THOUGH the Chinese are slow to cultivate a general taste for foreign drinks, sparkling beverages are beginning to find favour in Chinese households. The very sweet, cheaper brands of German sparkling wines shipped from Hamburg are those that sell best in the Celestial Empire.

FOREIGN consuls are pointing out to their Chambers of Commerce the rapid progress made by Karachi as a port and attribute it largely to the increase in the wheat harvests of the Northern India Provinces which utilise Karachi as an outlet. The wheat export of Karachi in 1902 reached 551,857 tons in 1903 it increased to 850,495 and in the present year it is estimated that it will exceed a million tons.

THE quarries of Palovaram in the Madras Presidency, according to the "Indian Review" are turning out granite for the manufacture of pillars, colonnades and stone for paving streets and for house-building. Over a thousand native artisans are employed in this industry, as yet only in its infancy. The cutting and polishing is all done by hand, without the aid of any machinery.

IN diplomatic circles in Vienna the absence of the Emperor William from the great military manœuvres in Bohemia was accounted for by the belief that his presence might have had the semblance of a military manifestation. The Emperor is said to consider that in the present international situation, it is advisable to avoid everything that could give rise to equivocal comment.

We hear so much of German competition with British manufacturers, not only in neutral markets, but also at home and in our colonies, that we may be pardoned for calling attention to a capital instance of the converse. The German force, which is now fighting the Hereros in South-west Africa, is clad in uniforms of khaki cord of excellent quality and strength. The German War Office is, we understand, prohibited from buying abroad anything which is procurable in Germany. Yet the material for these khaki cord uniforms is manufactured in England and supplied by a Manchester firm.

IN May of this year we learn from a foreign consul's report, the Zanzibar Government published an order which aims at the protection of female elephants and their young. This order forbids the import into Zanzibar, the possession or sale of elephant's tusks, or portion of the same, in case the weight of the whole tusk is less than eleven pounds, or if such be taken from a female elephant. The penalty for infringement of this law,—the maximum of which is Rs. 1,000, or two months' imprisonment—should have some practical effect in the preservation of elephants as Zanzibar is the principal seat of the ivory trade. An exception is made in favour of tusks or portions of tusks bearing the stamp of a recognised Government if the importer can produce a permit from the officials of the port whence the ivory has been brought and where such export is allowed. The importer of such tusks may import them into Zanzibar without

ROUND ABOUT THE WAR.

FROM A BRITISH OFFICER'S NOTE BOOK.

IN the midst of the Far Eastern embroglio the position of Great Britain at Wei-hai-wei, of Wei-hai as we always call it for short, is of the most anomalous description. During my frequent visits to the place, where I have enjoyed the ever-ready hospitality of the officers of the Chinese Regiment, I could not help, like others, being deeply impressed by the picture of the attenuated garrison and dismantled fortifications. The truth is that Wei-hai is another example of the sacrifice of great Imperial designs to a sudden attack of financialitis. It was our first intention to fortify the place and make it the head-quarters of a new Chinese Staff Corps, on the pattern of the Indian, comprising artillery, cavalry, and infantry regiments, to be raised among the Chinese. Naturally there was a great rush among British officers for the posts under this new scheme, and those who got them were considered lucky.

A SUDDEN CHANGE.

Fortifications and forts were built by us, big guns were sent out from home, when suddenly a telegram was received by the astonished commandant ordering him to disband. The transport of armament and the work on the fortifications were stopped. We broke our word, writes a ritish officer in the "Pall Mall Gazette," to hundreds of Chinese who had taken service with us for three years, and dismissed them with three months' pay, much to their indignation. In spite of the large sum of money already expended on the place the intention of the Government at this stage was undoubtedly to reverse the whole of their policy at Wei-hai. But in deference to the strong criticism of a certain section at home, they halted between two opinions, making no further efforts to strengthen the place, but retaining 500 men of the Chinese Regiment, a force quite useless for any practical purpose, while the officers whose companies had been abolished were reduced in rank and pay.

The Government found, it is said, an excuse for this change of policy in the advice of Admiral Bridge. Admiral Seymour had strongly approved of our position at Wei-hai-wei, which, if adequately fortified, would have been one of great strength, while the presence of the British flag at this point added greatly to the prestige and confidence of Britishers in the China seas. Much naval opinion, unless it be that of strategists like Seymour or Mahan, is wanting in self-assertion, and freedom from official influences. Thus a distinguished naval officer whom I questioned at Wei-hai on the subject of its retention remarked, "What do you want it for? It will cost four millions to fortify it, and for that you can build four battleships, much more useful." More so, no doubt, from the point of view of naval interests, but they are not alone to be considered. So we are letting our expensive works at Wei-hai crumble away, and the woodwork is abstracted and carried off by any one who wants it. The story of our expenditure over the place would form interesting reading for the British taxpayer.

THE BRITISH OFFICER'S DUTIES AND PLEASURES.

But despite many evidences of British decadence here, and the assertions of German naval men who come in that they are going to take over the place from us before long, the British officer still in his own person affords contradiction to the suggestion that his country is played out. He stands for the living refutation of that national decadence of which his home Government is out here the accepted embodiment. He drills his men every day, and three days a week takes them out for a field day. For the rest, he amuses himself as best he can. He started a bobbery pack, and hunted the hare; later on he got out six couples of harriers, and it is a most exhilarating sight to see the Wei-hai-wei pack take the field on a fine hunting day, the original bobbery lot and all refusing to be discarded, and joining in with the best of them.

It is interesting to notice how much less ready Germans are to talk of intervention now than in the earlier weeks of the war. They recognise that a new Power has manifested itself in the Far East, against whom it would be exceedingly inconvenient to take a hand. I may mention here that as a matter of fact since the Pekin Expedition the legend of German military superiority emerging from the struggle of 1870-71 has suffered not a little depreciation. No one disputes their pluck and steadiness in battle, but these qualities are directed by a system so rigidly mechanical, so tyrannically rule-of-thumb that on the several occasions when joint operations brought them into competition with British, Indian, and Japanese, they were completely outstripped by the greater adaptability and more practical initiative of the others, who were not so unduly oppressed by the tons of theory which the Germans carried about with them. It allows too little margin for accident, and will prove the weakness of the Teuton by sea as well as by land should he find himself engaged in serious struggle with a powerful and far more versatile opponent.

RUSSIA'S MILITARY AND NAVAL RIVALRY.

Chifu is the emporium of all the reports and rumours which come from the direction of Port Arthur by the mouths of refugee Chinamen and Russians. Some are quite incredible, but others are accompanied by an inherent probability. For instance, I learnt the other day that quarrels between the military and naval authorities are still as rife as ever, and are doing much to handicap the effective defence of the place. The bad feeling is maintained by the disposition of the military men to avenge themselves for the habitual air of contemptuous superiority always adopted towards them by the navy. The latter are of a superior social class, as a Russian can only become a naval officer if his family and social status is completely satisfactory. The army, on the contrary, is very largely officered from the lowest of the people, and plenty of Russian soldier officers are mere peasants, who are not permitted to rise above the rank of captain. Consequently, the Russian army and navy have not been in the habit of associating together, and the officers of the latter would not be seen talking to those of the former. Since, therefore, the latter have shown up so poorly against the not overwhelming naval strength of Japan, they have been given a distinctly bad time of it while taking refuge under the batteries of their erstwhile despised comrades. They have been tauntingly asked when they propose to go out and sink the Japanese fleet. Such a lamentable want of union and co-operation between the two fighting services of any Power will go a long way to explain the ineffectiveness of its struggles.

JAPANESE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

With the Japanese, who for the last ten years have been rehearsing together the whole business of this war on the coast lines of their country, there is nothing of the sort, and the utmost goodfellowship prevails. I saw soldiers and sailors together at Chemulpo after the two Russian vessels had been sent to the bottom, and found them the best of friends. I remember some soldiers offering much humorous consolation to the Japanese commander of the destroyer which fired torpedoes at the Variage, when she dashed out and missed her! Really I never saw a man so mad with himself. It was the chance of his life, and I am perfectly sure, even if he has since been plugging his missie into the Port Arthur squadron, that he will never, as long as he lives, get over his failure to strike the first big blow in the war for his country.

One of the stories which Russians have put about in depreciation of the Japanese soldier is that he shrinks from meeting his foe behind the bayonet. Now, if there is one thing the sturdy little men of Japan enjoy and have been well trained in it is this same form of combat. They are pitted against one another with wooden or tipped bayonets and of their proficiency in this style of fighting the Russians who have so often been pitched out of their trenches at the bayonet point must be well aware by this time. In fact, the whole fighting spirit of Japan, which has always loved the clash of steel, burns as brightly as ever in the heart of the Japanese warrior of to-day. And interesting evidence of this is furnished by the fact that numbers of Japanese officers, before their departure for the war, took down from their resting places the old Samurai swords of their fathers, and had the stout blades fitted to modern hilts, fired with the desire to flesh this honoured and ancestral [illegible] more in the blood of their country's foe.

JAPANESE BOOTY.

THE CAPTURES AT LIAO-YANG.

TSAR AND KUROPATKIN.

RUSSIANS' ONE DESIRE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY]

LONDON, SEPT. 18.

Reuter (Tokio) says that General Oku reports that thirteen Russian prisoners were made at the battle of Liao-yang and thirty horses, 5,892 rounds of artillery and 659,930 rounds of rifle ammunition, besides quantities of rifles, provisions and accoutrements were captured.

General Kuroki and Nodzu made no prisoners, but captured 1,290 rifles, 1,464 rounds of artillery and 637,880 rounds of rifle ammunition, besides various stores and implements.

Reuter wires from St. Petersburg that in reply to a message from the Tsar, congratulating the Army on the battle of Liao-yang, General Kuropatkin says that the Manchurian Army is animated by one desire to beat the enemy and justify the confidence of the Tsar. He adds that the departure from Liao-yang was indispensable.

General Sakharoff telegraphs that there was no fighting by the Manchurian Army on the 16th or 17th instant. The enemy's outposts have been considerably re-inforced along the whole front.

LONDON, SEPT 19.

In consequence of the recent friction between the Japanese military authorities and the foreign attaches and newspaper correspondents, the Marquis Yamagata has telegraphed to Marshal Oyama, hoping that so long as military secrecy is not infringed, they will be treated with frank and candid consideration.

The "Daily Telegraph's" correspondent at Chifu and the "Standard's" correspondent at Shanghai state that the gunboat Gremiastchu leaving Port Arthur to meet a French blockade runner struck a mine and sank. The crew were saved. Neither account mentions the date, possibly it is the same gunboat as mentioned on the 22th August.

The following telegram was received from the Japanese Government yesterday morning by Mr. S. Hayashi, Consul for Japan in Bombay :—

Marshal Oyama reports :—

The prizes of the Liao-yang battle are immense, and are still under investigation, but the result of the examination up to the 17th instant is as follows :—

Rifles 3,588; ammunition thereof 1,638,730; shell 10,056; ammunition carts 1,269; shovels 15,985; ploughs 5,639; axes 2,570; signalling machines 3; portable telephones 6; cans (beef) 18,915, timbers (1 foot 5 inches in diameter) 2,500; rice 2,000 koku; gram for horses 13,620 koku; flour 1,000 koku: overcoats 6,400.

Materials for light railway, implement for coal mines, telegraph and telephone wires and kerosine oil were also found among other things.

Thirteen prisoners were captured.

Colombo telegrams, dated September 19, state :—

The Russians are building a great wall, 18 feet high and 36 feet broad at the bottom, and eight feet wide at the top, to protect Harbin. The Russians are continually practising with artillery three miles from Mukden where they have erected strongly entrenched positions.

All the hospitals at Harbin are full, and the Red Cross nurses are much pressed for room.

It is reported from Shanhaikwan that the Russian troops at Liao-yang are despirited and disheartened and the whole army demoralised owing to the succession of crushing defeats already sustained. It is expected, however, that Kuropatkin intends making a desperate stand at Mukden.

The Chinese Minister at St. Petersburg telegraphs that the Russian Government are secretly negotiating with two other Powers with a view to creating complications for the embroilment of China in the present war.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE TIBET-SETTLEMENT.

British Press Opinions.

'EQUIVALENT TO ANNEXATION.'

LONDON, SEPT. 18.

The "Novoe Vremya" prognosticates a great movement of Mongol Buddhists in February against the British intervention in Tibet.

LONDON, SEPT. 19.

The "Daily Chronicle" praises Colonel Younghusband's skill and despatch in carrying out the political side of the Expedition.

The "Daily News" says the Treaty is equivalent to annexation and that Lord Curzon's audacious plot has succeeded.

The "Daily Mail" says the Mission has obtained most valuable results at a comparatively small cost. It warmly congratulates Lord Curzon on the success of his firm and far sighted policy.

The German press considers Tibet is now a vassal of Great Britain wherefore the Treaty is an important success.

Sir Henry Cotton on being interviewed said the Treaty appears to contain all the elements which ultimately lead to annexation. The Government's assurances on the subject have been flouted.

PRINCE BISMARCK DEAD.

LONDON SEPT. 19.

The death is announced of Prince Herbert Bismarck.

THE MAILS.

The Bombay Mails of the 3rd instant arrived at Brindisi on the 16th instant.

SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

MAHARAJA OF DURBHANGA NOMINATED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT, 19.

The Maharaja of Darbhanga has, on the recommendation of the non-official members of the Bengal Council been nominated an additional member of the Governor General's Council.

DURAND FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

The Durand Football tournament opened this afternoon in the presence of a large number of spectators in lovely weather. The first game was between New Club "A" and Volunteers "B." The Volunteers opened by scoring in the first five minutes, while the New Club soon after reciprocated. After twenty minutes' play, Miller for the Volunteers scored a goal, the score thus being two to one against the New Club at half time.

Ten minutes after re-starting the New Club equalized amidst much excitement caused by the rivalry of the two local teams, scores standing thus at time :—

Volunteers ..... 2 goals.
New Club..... 2 goals.

The draw will be re-played on Wednesday.

The second game was between the Bedfordshires and South Staffordshires. After fifteen minutes' play the Bedfordshires scored their first goal. There was no further score till half-time. On resuming, the Bedfordshires were chiefly engaged in attacking. Time was then called.

THE QUESTION OF RAILWAY RISK NOTES.

A MEMORIAL TO THE VICEROY.

CALCUTTA SEPT. 19.

The Calcutta Marwari Association has submitted a memorial to the Viceroy on the vexed question of Railway risk notes. The memorialists urge, amongst other things, that the Railway administrations should be under the ordinary obligation of carriers and custodians of goods; that they should be held fully responsible for loss of goods while in their possession; that there should be a time limit for delivery of goods at their distination; and that Railways should be relieved of all liability, only when loss is caused by unforseen events.

ENTERIC IN MADRAS.

MADRAS, SEPT. 19.

The whether here for the last fortnight has been very trying. Much sickness is about. I regret to announce the death, this morning, from enteric, of the wife of Lieutenant Colonel H. St. Clare Carruthers, I.M.S., Medical Store-keeper to Government.

The wife of Mr. F. A. Dene, Deputy Commissioner of Police, is also suffering from a slight attack of enteric, but is progressing very well.

ELECTION OF NEW FELLOWS IN MADRAS.

In accordance with a Notification of the Government, dated the 6th instant, the present elected Fellows met at the Senate House on Saturday evening, for the purpose of electing five Fellows under Section 12 of the Indian Universities Act, 1904. Ten Fellows were present. Mr. B. Hanumantha Row was elected to the chair. Thirteen names were announced as proposed for election. The Fellows then proceeded to ballot. At the request of the Fellows the President announced the result, but desired it to be kept confidential till officially announced.

CRICKET AT POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 19.

POONA vs. BELGAUM.

A cricket match, Poona versus Belgaum Gymkhana was commenced to-day under fine weather. The visitors won the toss and batted first. The following are scores of to-day :—

BELGAUM GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings	
Capt Hutchinson, c Hindersly, b Umfreville	2	b Kinderely	42
Mr R Mactier, c Umfreville, b Hazelton	24	run out	14
Mr C F Potter, run out	21	b Hazelton	45
Mr W E Copleston, c Le lie, b Umfreville	8	did not bat	
Mr E H Tacon, not out	5		
Mr O Aitchison, cand b Umfreville	0		
Mr A Boxwell, c Wiklas, b Umfreville	0		
Mr B S Howell b Carroll	11		
Mr C J La Cos e, b Car oll	0		
Mr J A Budder, c Umfreville, b Carroll	0		
Mr M B Bell, c Noake, b Carroll	0		
Extra	0	Extras	13
Total	72	Total	112

POONA GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.	
Mr E D Wilkins, c and b Copleston	0
Captain Hulbrooke, b Bell	21
Mr R S Kindersley, b Bell	10
Mr B N Carr-I, c and b Bell	6
Mr E S Tillard, b Bell	11
Mr A S Noake, c Mactier, b Copleston	0
Major Leslie, c Copleston, b Bell	9
Captain Umfreville, b Copleston	2
Colonel Hazelton not out	4
Captain Stiffe l-b-w b Copleston	0
Mr H J Fry, c Mactier b Bell	0
Extras	6
Total	93

GANESHKHIND vs. PATEL'S TEAMS.

The annual cricket match, Ganeshkhind versus Patel's eleven, was played at Ganeshkhind to-day and resulted in a win to the Patel's team by 27 runs. Scores :—

PATEL'S ELEVEN.

1st Innings.	
Mr Meherom e, b Sinclair	0
Mr Lala l-b-w, b Sinclair	3
Mr Sa jaan o Inavala	4
Mr Parak, b Sinclair	18
Mr Tayebj e, b Joy	5
Mr Chothia, b Joy	10
Mr Umrigar, c Reynolds, b Joy	0
Mr Shethna, c Killo, b Sinclair	20
Mr Muljee, not out	1
Mr Vakil, run out	2
Extras	28
Total	88

GANESHKHIND.

1st Innings.	
Mr Du Boulay, b Umrigar	2
Captain Pell, b Umrigar	4
Mr Joy, b Umrigar	3
Captain Greig, st Muljl, b Umrigar	25
Mr Reynolds l-b-w, b Umrigar	1
Mr Sinclair, b Sethna, b Umrigar	1
Mr Ainsworth, b Umrigar	1
Dr Jameson, b Muljl	1
Sergeant Fillier, b Muljl	1
Mr Meynell, b Umrigar	0
Mr Killo t, not out	0
Extras	13
Total	61

HIGHER EDUCATION IN BENGAL.

PROPOSED MODEL COLLEGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 19.

At a large gathering of Indian noblemen, landed gentry and professional and business men at Belvedere, on Saturday, Sir Andrew Fraser expounded his views on the proposal to establish a model Government College and secondary school at Ranchi. The classes, for whom it is intended, are the higher and upper middle classes of the Indian Community namely Zamindars, Mahomedan gentlemen and successful professional business men. The staff of the College will consist of more than one European professor and several highly educated and carefully selected Indian professors. In the College will be offered the best instruction that can be given and sound discipline and the College will be mainly, if not wholly, residential, though parents may themselves build houses within reasonable distance of College so as to carefully attend to the education of their sons. Parents will be permitted to say whether they desire their children to receive brief religious instruction every day of half-an-hour, or even a quarter of an hour to be given in the hostel. A good exposition by a suitable person of the principles of religion and concluding with a brief prayer for the blessing of the Almighty on the boys and on their work will, it is thought, be most grateful to many parents. The hostels not being Government institutions must be provided by subscription, but Government will help with grants. On the conclusion of His Honor's speech, Nawab Salimallah Babadin of Dacca moved and was seconded by Mr. Justice Asulosh Mookerji that a General and Executive Committees be formed with the object of giving effect to the proposals for the establishment of hostels for the College.

A Committee was appointed and after a few gentlemen had spoken expressing their warm sympathy with the objects of the scheme the meeting terminated with a few remarks from his Honour to the effect that he hoped the Executive Committee would be able to lay clear proposals before him on his return to Calcutta in November.

POONA OPEN POLO.

POONA, SEPT. 19

The following is the result of the drawing for the Poona Open Polo tournament :—

Royals versus Scouts. Baroda versus 33rd Light Cavalry.

THE GROUNDING OF THE CLEMATIS.

MARINE COURT ENQUIRY.

A MARINE COURT consisting of Mr. J. Sanders Slater the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Captain S. G. D. Andrews, P. and O. Marine Superintendent and Captain R. Henderson, Master, B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. "Madura" appointed to conduct an investigation into the circumstances pertaining the grounding of the s. s. Clematis on the Island of Masira off the East Coast of Arabia on the 30th August last, was held yesterday morning at the Esplanade Police Court The net register of the vessel is 2,329 tons, and gross register 3,040 tons, and she is owned by Messrs Joseph Robinson and Sons of North Shields. She was loaded in Karachi with a cargo of wheat of about 5,800 tons for Birkenhead on account of Messrs. Ralli Brothers. She arrived in Bombay harbour on the 3rd instant, when she was at once taken into the Victoria Dock to discharge her cargo.

Mr. Bowen, Public Prosecutor, appeared on behalf of the Bombay Government. Mr. Bayley appeared for the owners of the vessel, and Mr. Smatham for the Master, Captain Tocque and Captain McMoran were appointed assessors.

Captain Frank Munro, the Master of the s.s. Clematis was first examined by Mr. Bowen. The witness said he had been for the last four months in command of the s.s. Clematis previous to which he was in command of other vessels for about two and a half years. He had on the "Clematis" three navigating officers besides himself, four engineers, and a crew of thirty-one hands of whom eight were deck hands. His vessel left Karachi at 8-15 p.m, on the 25th ultimo, with a cargo of wheat, but no passengers, for Birkenhead. At about 9 p.m., the pilot was dropped. The witness then described the courses he adopted and the time they were continued, with the help of his log book and showed the different positions on the chart his vessel occupied, as he found her when observations in the morning and in the noon on every day were taken by himself and two other officers. The witness said he expected to reach the Island of Masira at about 3 or 4 a.m., on the 30th ultimo. On the 29th of August the Third Officer was on watch at 12 p.m., who was taken into the chart room and shown the position of the vessel on the chart. It was early the next morning at about 4 a.m. that he (the witness) heard his vessel strike heavily, where upon he ran up to the bridge where he saw the Second Officer and a man at the wheel. The engine was ordered to be stopped. The orders were given for full speed astern. The helm was not touched. The ship went astern for about five minutes. At that juncture the witness himself took soundings and ordered boats and cage to be lowered; the Second Officer took soundings. Before the cage was dropped at about 7-40 the vessel came off and was run South-East half, the engine being run full speed ahead. While on the south-east course the vessel struck again after about five minutes with what he considered to be a rock, this happening at about half-past eight. The witness could not say whether the ship was then going at full speed ahead or half speed, but he believed the latter. Then from time to time soundings were taken. From further enquiries it appeared to him that the vessel was making water in the holds Nos. 1 and 4 and in other parts of the ship. Between nine and eleven o'clock on the day of the striking of the vessel, the course was changed from south-east to south, south-west, which was maintained for two hours during which time the witness himself occasionally took soundings. At about 11 o'clock water was found to be six feet deep in the vessel. In consultation with the Chief Engineer it was thought advisable to put the ship on the way to Bombay. On her voyage to Bombay the pumps were continually working to get the water out. On the 3rd instant she arrived in Bombay and was taken into the Victoria Dock for discharging the cargo and then was taken to the dry dock where it was ascertained that the bottom of the vessel was greatly damaged and 145 plates would have to be replaced.

Cross-examined by Mr. Smatham the witness said the third officer was given necessary orders on the night before the ship struck and it was not his duty to see that the Second Officer communicated his orders to the officer who relieved him. On the night of the 29th ultimo he had no reason to apprehend any danger when the officers were left on the watch.

Mr. Thompson, the Second Officer of the vessel, has then briefly examined.

Mr. James D. Collins the First Mate of his vessel, having given his evidence regarding observations recorded, Michael Power, able seaman was the next man in the witness box. He said he was the man at the wheel and that as far as he could recollect he saw a beach and rocks and informed the Second Officer, Mr. Thompson, but the latter looking at his compass assured him that could not be the beach and ordered him to starboard the helm, which was done. At that time the course of the vessel was changed from a south-westerly direction to a southerly one, until the beach and the rocks were well on the beam. Subsequently the Second Officer told him to hold hard round in a south-westerly direction again, when the beach and rocks could be seen at about a mile's distance from the ship.

An apprentice on board s.s. "Clematis" named Frank Tuison also gave evidence and the enquiry was deferred till this afternoon.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

THE ROVERS' TOURNAMENT.

SHROPSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY vs. THE ROYAL WARWICKSHIRES.

A DRAW.

THE unexpected has again happened, and the very large number of people, who pinned their faith on the Shropshires and came down to the Cooperage last evening to see them lower the Warwicks' colours, had a surprise packet in store for them. A neck-and-neck struggle was witnessed in which at one time the Belgaumwallas made things look a bit dangerous for the Shropshires. Their play was far superior to the exhibition they gave us when they were pitted against the Rovers, and when the game ended in a "draw" and time was extended to another quarter-of-an-hour, excitement ran high, and it might have been anybody's game. The close, however, found the teams still level.

The Shropshires from the Bandstand end kicked off and almost immediately pressed, but were soon repulsed, only to take up the attack again within a minute. Skyrme made an uninterrupted rush and eventually passing to Olliver the latter shot, but the sphere lodged a few inches over the bar. Almost immediately after, Olliver was given another shot from the left wing, but just missed the net by a narrow margin. Give and take play now became the order. Ledgett eventually broke away, but was dispossessed near the Warwick goal just passing the centre line, Graham, the inside right of the Shrops, again put his opponents on the defensive, and eventually sent in a good shot which however Lock, the Warwick custodian, cleared in the nick of time. The Warwicks then took up the attack, but were again repulsed, and the Shropshires followed up with two more dashing attempts, but failed the net. Almost immediately afterwards, Roberts sent in a long shot, but again the Warwick custodian cleared. The game was a fast one, play being more or less at this stage being confined to the Warwick half. Graham shot, but lodged over the bar. A foul against a Shropshire forward carried the war to their own half, where Evans relieved the pressure and the Warwicks were again hemmed in in their own half. The same player obtained a corner, but nothing resulted. The Shropshires continued on the aggressors and more than once the Warwick goal-keeper was called upon to save which he did. Hostilities were carried to the centre of the field and then brought back into the Warwick territory where two corners were obtained in rapid succession, but the half-time whistle sounded soon after

NEITHER SIDE HAVING SCORED.

Changing ends, the Warwicks pressed and almost immediately annexed a corner, but failed to convert. The ball was centred well enough, but a bit of wild shooting prevented them from scoring. Another attack followed along the left wing, but Millward's final stroke went wide. From the goal kick Devine took up and eventually passed to the forward line Turrell shot, but Willie returned in splendid style. Play was then carried to midfield where one of the Shropshires cannoned against Turrell put him out of action for a short while, but he quickly returned to the attack, though looking a bit staggery. The Shropshires once more became the aggressors, but the wind against them placed them at a great disadvantage. With some conspicuously brilliant passing on the part of the Warwick forward line the venue of hostilities was again altered. Again, however, the sphere was driven much too wide of the posts. The Shropshires almost immediately retaliated with a similar compliment. Rushing again the Warwicks once more became the aggressors, but Stapleton, better known as "Snowball," cleared remarkably well and the sphere eventually lodged over the touch line. A good low shot from the left wing followed, but the Warwick custodian nippily saved. "Hands" against a Warwick half-back put them again on the defensive, the ball, however, being driven out before getting into dangerous proximity to goal. Two warm shots by the Shropshires again failed. A foul against Skyrme carried the game into his own half where Hadden sent in a hot one which, however, was fisted back by Willie, the Shropshire custodian. On play being resumed, the Shropshires pressed, but a foul against Graham altered affairs. With only a few minutes left to play and the board blank, the game became intensely exciting. Off-side against the Warwicks carried the war well into their own "25" where an exciting skirmish ensued, but nothing resulted, the game ending in a draw, neither side having scored.

An extra seven and a half minutes each way was played, but though several vigorous attacks were made by both teams, no score was recorded. Result :—

SHROPSHIRES	Nil
ROYAL WARWICKS	Nil

The game will be re-played at 6 o'clock this morning.

The following were the teams :—

SHROPSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY.—Goal : Sergt. Willie ; Backs : Pte. Andrews and Lce.-Corpl. Stapleton ; Half-backs : Pte. Evans, Pte Roberts, and Sergt Humphreys ; Forwards : Pte. Olliver, Pte. Ledgett, Pte. Bryan, Lce-Corpl. Graham, and Pte. Skyrme.

ROYAL WARWICKS.—Goal : Pte. Lock ; Backs : Lce.-Corpl. Johnson and Lce.-Corpl. Merry ; Half-backs : Pte. Devine, Pte. West, and Lce.-Corpl. Soden ; Forwards : Ptes Turner, Hadlon. Furrell, Millward, and Watson.

REFEREE.—Mr. W. Nicholl.

THIS AFTERNOON'S GAME.

The game this afternoon will be between the Royal Scots from Kamptee and the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders from Poona. A capital exposition of the game may be looked forward to as both teams stand in the front rank as exponents of the game.

Australians are nothing if not a sporting people, but their ideas of football are peculiar. The two English games, Association and Rugby, are not practised in a majority of the States. New South Wales and Queensland like New Zealand play Rugby and British Association, but Victoria, South and West Australia and Tasmania play a sort of amalgam game which combines certain features of both with some novel notions added. A Pan-Anglican football conference is suggested at which it is proposed to device a game to be played in representative competition between England and her colonies. The idea is "catching on" and more will be heard of it in a few months.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, SEPT. 19.

Lieut Pollock, 104th Rifles, has been selected for appointment to the 51st Sikhs.

Lieut Col W. R. Bridwood, 11th Lancers, is appointed at A. A. G. Army head-quarters.

Lieut. A. F. Stewart, 65th Carnatic Infantry, is appointed to the Supply and Transport Corps and posted to the Bombay Command.

Lieut. Col. A. Lysaght is posted to the 1st Bedfordshire Regiment.

Capt. Stansfield D. S. O. 2nd Gordon Highlanders has been selected for the Adjutancy of the 3rd Volunteer Battalion of that regiment.

Capt. J. D. Sparks, Royal Fusiliers is permitted to retire.

BOMBAY. ARRIVALS SEPT. 19.—Light. Lieut Col Bo. 117th Maharattas, on leave, from Poona

Thompson, Lieut. Bo, Connaught Rangers, on duty, from Ahmednagar

Price, Major, Bo, 127th Baluchis, on duty, from Aden

DEPARTURES, SEPT. 19.—Tillard, Lieut. Bo, R E off leave, to Kirkee

Beatty, Capt, Bo, 91st Lancers, off leave, to Deesa

Leader, 2nd-Lieut, Bo, 2nd Connaught Rangers, on duty, to Ahmednagar

THE NASIK GOLF WEEK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK SEPT. 19.

The morning was bright and rather warm and there was no rain. This morning's event for gentlemen's competition was the Nasik Gymkhana Cup Handicap. 32 competed. Several very good scores were returned. Mr. Luck with 91, less 15, net 76, won, the second and third prizes being divided by Greig, scratch 82 and Bryne, 88 minus 6, net 82, Sewell running them close with 87 minues 3, nett 84. Altogether thirteen nett scores were sent in under 90.

For the Choice Cards competition Greig took first place with 79, Fry and Butler tieing for the second prize with 83 each.

In the Ladies' Foursomes Final, Miss Hutchinson and Miss Willis beat Mrs. and Miss Heaton, 7 up and 6 to play.

In the afternoon the final for the Club Cup was played, Pechey winning from Anderson 4 up and three to play. Pechey's play throughout was very fine.

Mrs. Heaton was "At Home" to the members and friends, and afterwards gave away the prizes, a full list of which will appear in our next issue. A vote of thanks to the Hon. Secretary coupled with the presentation of a silver tray and a vote of thanks to Mr. Heaton closed a very successful week.

NASIK, SEPTEMBER 17.

OUR numerous competitions have kept us so busy, that I have been unable to write you any details of our doings since the semi-finals of the 2 match play cups were completed. Messrs. Thubron and Durnford had a ding-dong match in the final and Captain Leman's Cup, and the latter only won by 1 up after a tie on the first 18 holes. Both players were in good form. I congratulate the winner on his success and Mr. Durnford who is new to Nasik, on the good fight he made. Major Anderson and Mr. Pechey play off their final for the Club Cup to-morrow, and we ought to see a good match, though unfortunately the ground is getting too dry for good golf.

The foursomes have been rather disappointing. Messrs. Young and Onslow were let into the Handicap Foursomes rather too easily and had no difficulty in repeating their victory of last year. The Scratch foursomes have not given us any very good games. In the semi-finals Messrs. Anderson and Fry, though much out of form, disposed of Messrs. Sewell and Kerrick by 2 and 1, and Messrs. Meikle and Pechey easily beat Messrs. Plunkett and Griffiths. The final was a hollow affair, much to the disappointment of the onlookers, as Messrs. Fry and Anderson won at the 12th hole. Neither of the losers were playing particularly badly, but they had, on several occasions, excruciatingly bad luck. I think they deserved to be 3 or 4 down at the 12th hole, but certainly not more, and had not the Fates been so much against them, it is quite on the cards they would have turned the tables on their opponents. At the same time I must say Messrs. Fry and Anderson played a first class "short" game, and gave their opponents little room for mistakes on the green.

The Bombay Cup competition, against Bogey, was principally remarkable for the general bad scoring, Mr. Roberts, with a handicap of 5, winning with a score of "all even." Though Nasik links do not favour medal play, they certainly lend themselves to "Bogey" play, as Bogey's score is put at 86, and it is not a very difficult matter for many players to do most of the 5 holes (of which there are 11 in the 18) in 4. In the President's Cup also, the scoring was again bad. Major Kerrick, who is not on the scratch level, winning the Cup with a gross score of 88. As he was not allowed to win the Cup and the Handicap also, his nett score of 82 was no good to him, and Major Young got the Handicap Prize with a nett 84.—"Palmam qui meruit"—Major Kerrick thoroughly deserved his win, for to carry off a scratch cup against half a dozen scratch players, is a very fine performance.

It is not easy to say with certainly what is the reason of the bad scoring this year, but to my mind, the reason lies in the fact of the rubber cored ball being entirely unsuited for play over a rough course like Nasik. In the days of the gutty balls, players like Mr. Pechey never took more than 90 for the 18 holes, but now we see their returning 93's or even worse. In fact barring one 82 by Major Anderson early in the week, which he tells me he never expects to do at Nasik again, the best scratch score has been 88. It is true that the course is a bit longer than it used to be, but a little extra length makes little or no difference to a scratch player. It is in the short game that the good player expects to save strokes, and it is undoubtedly true that the short game at Nasik with the rubber cored ball, is rendered absolutely flukey on account of the irregularities of the ground. However, we all enjoy Golf at Nasik in spite of bad scoring, and bad lies which the nature of the soil make it impossible to prevent.

The Allied Pairs yesterday afternoon resulted in a win for Mr. Millar and Mr. Manwaring with a nett score of 45 for 9 holes, and a very good score too. Mr. Miller is playing a strong game this year. The Handicapping Committee are to be congratulated on the good Handicap they framed for this most difficult of Handicaps. No fewer than 5 pairs were within 6 strokes of the winners. In this competition a good deal of amusement was caused by the unexpected appearance of "Miss Ramona Adair" as a partner to Mr. Pechey. The "lady's" figure left little to be desired, through her face, in the words of the song, was "quite a hopeless case." In spite of her high heeled shoes—size 10—her gait was hardly feminine enough to disguise her masculine features, and her "swing," though left handed, had traits of that of a player well-known on this side of India. I regret that the score returned by this very much allied pair, 92 plus 8 = 100, was not a compliment to their prowess or to the Handicapping Committee.

The Ladies' Putting Competition fell to Miss Hutchinson with the excellent score of 18 for 9 holes, Mrs. Manwaring being second. Miss Willis scored a well deserved victory in the Ladies' Match Handicap, Mrs. Northcott being runner up. In the Ladies' Foursomes Mr. and Miss Heaton will meet Mrs. Anderson and Mr. Northcott in the Final on Monday. By the way, can any of your readers tell me what a "Plasmon Golf Club" is? This is what an intelligent Baboo asked on receiving the following wire. "Send on box Plasmon Golf Club Nasik!"

The general meeting of the Club was held yesterday afternoon. The Hon. Secretary Mr. Edie was able to show an excellent balance sheet, and such favourable financial prospects for next year that the Committee were enabled to reduce the annual subscription by Rs. 10. This is a most satisfactory state of things, and will I hope result in the Club getting more members and disposing of the 6 per cent debentures on its Club House which still remain to be taken up.

A TREATY has been signed on behalf of the Governments of France and Spain providing for the construction of three new railways between the two countries in addition to the two already existing. On the French side the lines are to start from Oleron St. Girons, and Ax respectively. The agreement will require, of course, the ratification of Parliament in each case. These undertakings are to be completed within ten years. Whilst recognising with perfect satisfaction enterprises such as these design to facilitate and reduce the cost of transport between two industrial nations, one cannot be blind to the inconsistency of spending great amounts of money and labour in order to overcome the physical obstacles to the exchange of merchandise and at the same time maintaining formidable Customs, barriers for the very purpose of the discouraging it. It is an interesting question to consider whether the French and Spanish peoples would not gain vastly more by removing these barriers than by all the costly railways now at work and to be constructed across their frontiers.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Underwriters and War Risks.

THE IRON AND METAL TRADES.

AMERICA'S COTTON CROP.

LONDON, SEPT. 2.

THE alleged discrimination by underwriters of war risks against British steamers sailing to the Far East seems to have been very much exaggerated. A Manchester exporting firm, who have also a house at Hamburg, state that they were able to insure shipments by British steamers last week at 2s. 6d per cent. to Shanghai, and that at no time during the present war has it been possible to obtain a more favourable rate by German steamers from Hamburg than by British steamers from home ports. When British underwriters were profiting by the popular apprehensions and obtaining 10s. per cent., German underwriters could readily be found who were willing to take the risks on cargo by British ships at a lower figure.

It cannot be said that there has been any marked improvement in the general condition of the iron and metal trades during the month of August. There was a little spurt in Cleveland iron, which was taken by some as an indication of better times ahead, but it seems more probable that the movement was not connected with any universal growth in the demand for crude iron. Other classes of pig iron have been weak and difficult of sale throughout August, and the natural effect of the holiday feeling has been accentuated by a contraction in trade. On the London speculative market both Scotch and hematite iron are lower than at the beginning of August, the settlement prices being 51s. 9d. and 52s. 3d. respectively, as against 52s. and 53s. In Glasgow it is difficult to say exactly what has happened to speculation in these warrants, for the whole month has passed by without a single official quotation having been published. Operations in Glasgow, at one time occurring daily in Scotch and hematite iron, are now almost exclusively confined to Cleveland warrants. Although there is no speculation in hematite iron, it is clear that values are not so high as they were at the beginning of the month; and although, so far as west coast iron is concerned, the fall may be accounted for by an easiness in ore and coke, there can be little doubt that the demand is not so good.

In their financial letter dated New York, August 20, Messrs. Henry Clews and Co. remark that August, as usual, has proved a month of retrogression in crop conditions. The prospects of the wheat harvest in particular have seriously declined, though some "conservative" authorities are still counting on a 575-million crop. Maize, so far, has escaped injury and promises well, but the crop is a fortnight late and is therefore particularly exposed to injury from frost. The estimated yield is still 2,500 million bushels. The maize crop is the chief foundation of the present feeling of hopefulness, and it is difficult to estimate the extent of the depression which would be the inevitable result of any serious disappointment. "Such a contingency," says Messrs. Clews, "is sufficiently near the range of possibility to enforce caution in stock market operations, at least until the danger period is more nearly passed." In the meantime, in spite of recent trade reaction, the July railway earnings showed a decline of only 2 per cent. from the record figures of last year, and the falling off in the bank clearings is less than might have been expected in view of the contraction in values and speculation.

The condition of the New York money market is always particularly interesting at this season, in view of the approaching calls upon it for the movement of the crops. In this connection Messrs. Clews and Co. offer some reassuring comments:—"Bank reserves are so high and loanable funds so abundant that the ordinary periodical movements of currency excite no interest whatever. Some operators have come to look upon gold exports as desirable, even at this period of the year, on the ground that London and other financial centres would be strengthened by drawing upon our surplus. Perhaps the most unsatisfactory feature in our international trade relations is the continued decline in exports of domestic products. During the last seven months our exports of breadstuffs were only 56 million dollars, against 113 millions the same time last year—a decrease of 57 millions. Within the same period the exports of cotton decline over seven million dollars, while provisions also declined over seven millions. These tendencies are, of course, the results of short crops and increasing consumption at home, and were it not for a sharp contraction of imports, due to trade depression here, we should be shipping considerable amounts of gold. Very soon future produce bills will be available in increasing quantities, the indications being that we shall have plenty of cotton and corn to send to Europe but comparatively little wheat. This will tend to postpone, if not avert, gold exports for some time to-come."

Discussing the forthcoming Bureau report on the condition of the United States cotton crop, Messrs. Hubbard Brothers and Co., of New York, say that deterioration it expected, as it is usual, and from 5 to 8 per cent. is looked for as the decline in condition during the month of August. They consider that the recent advance, if held, discounts the shrinkage fully. "General interest in the market," they add, "has not yet revived; the fluctuations have been due to local stimulus, and the recent advance is apparently without sufficient reason beyond the fright of the short interest when aggressively raided at an opportune moment for its discomfiture."

The feature of the month just past is undoubtedly the breaking-up of the pools in America and the tendency towards pricecutting which is observable there. It is difficult to foresee the result of this, but that the position is becoming strained may be taken for granted. The falling off in American domestic consumption has reached alarming proportions, and the most drastic measures taken with a view to reduce output proportionately do not seem to come up with it. It has been obvious for a long time to those who are accustomed to look ahead that American consumption of iron and steel material was dangerously inflated and must eventually be reduced to more reasonable dimensions. The fear now is that the reaction will be so great as utterly to demoralise the home market and lead to the complete break-up of the present arrangements. With regard to billets and semimanufactured steel generally, prices for British material have been maintained during the month, but the amount of business transacted is not by any means satisfactory.

This is not to be wondered at when the margin between British and foreign material is so great. At our coast ports both German and American steel is offered at 7s. 6d. and in a few cases at 10s. per ton below the quotations of British makers, and although very large quantity has not been imported even at these rates, the mere fact that they have been quoted is sufficient to cause buyers to avoid increasing their stocks. In the important matter of our own consumption of material it is to be feared that August has not been a good month. There are serious complaints of a tendency to delay taking delivery of iron against old contracts, and this is a sure indication that consumers are not making headway with the stocks already in their works. Of course the time of year is unfavourable to rapid consumption and in some cases the hot weather has had an appreciable effect in reducing it but when all allowances of this nature have been made there is still a residuum of delay not to be accounted for except upon the theory that work is not proceeding briskly. Statistics of American production have been published during the month, the main features being the enormous reduction in the output of crude iron, the increase notwithstanding, of stocks, and the very large growth in the fuel output."

Another instance of the rapid discharge and handling of bananas at Manchester has just been given in the case of the steamer Matina, which arrived at Manchester late on Sunday, August 28,

with 40,000 bunches of bananas from Limon, Costa Rica. The discharge of the steamer was begun at 8 a.m., on Monday morning, and before the ordinary working day had expired at 6 p.m., the whole of the fruit had been discharged from the vessel and forwarded by rail, cart, and coastwise steamer to various parts of the kingdom, only a small portion being retained in the store at the docks to be ripened. In this connection it may be noted that Mr. Cox, the British Consul in Costa Rica, has just issued his annual report, in which some interesting figures are given regarding the banana industry. During the year 1902 the exports from Costa Rica showed an increase of 29.32 per cent. and that the banana is chiefly responsible for this prosperity is unquestionable. The total area under this fruit is returned as 42,060 acres, and it is rapidly being extended under the stimulus of an increased price. Mr. Cox states that the Costa Rica bananas enjoy the highest reputation, and throughout 1903 regular shipments were made to Manchester fortnightly, some 650,000 bunches in all being sold there, with satisfactory results.

Some four years ago there was a quite a scare in some departments of our export coal trade with regard to the threat of American competition and it was feared that especially in Mediterranean business Trans-Atlantic coal would clash with our interests. This was when the United States collieries were producing some 225 millions of tons per annum. They are now turning out nearly 360 millions of tons but the interference with British trade in the Mediterranean has not yet come off. One of the principal ports of that sea took last year 665,570 tons of British coal and 7,239 tons of American so that the American article is a still a negligible quantity. Nevertheless it is clear that the enormous expansion in coal-raising which is the feature of American colliery statistics cannot continue without increasing exports unless the domestic demand grows at an equal rate. In a time of general bad trade, more especially in the iron and steel markets, it is difficult to see how the United States home demand could absorb over 350 million tons of coal. Therefore it would become necessary either to curtail the output or to find markets abroad for the surplus production. The alternative adopted would depend very much upon the state of the freight market, but if this happend to be relatively favourable to the American shipper competition with British coal in neutral markets might become temporarily acute. It is however difficult to conceive of any permanently effective competition in European markets under normal conditions.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, SEPT. 19.

Monday.—The storm over the United Provinces has filled up entirely but a shallow low pressure area continues to be shown over North-West India and the head of the Bay. General and in places heavy rain has fallen over Burma but over India only the only light local rain has been received and over extreme North-West of India, over Gujarat, over Rajputana, over the West of the Central Provinces and South-East of the Peninsula no rain whatever has fallen during the past 24 hours. The principal rainfall amounts reported are four inches at Mandalay, three inches at Tavoy, over an inch at Mergui, Bassein, Diamond Island, Akyab, Chirrapunji and over half an inch at Jessore, Dehradun, Bangalore, Kurnool and Waltain. Temperature is lower than usual over the greater part of North-West and Central India and Burma but is higher than usual elsewhere and is generally rising over India. Fine weather will prevail over North-West and Central India but local rain appears probable over the South-West of the Peninsula and in North-East India and general rain will continue over Burma. Winds are becoming cyclonic around the head of the Bay and the weather in Deltaic, Bengal and Orissa will depend on the development in this quarter.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The German East Africa, Line steamer Somali, Captain W. Volkertsen, which arrived in harbour on Sunday, via, Zanzibar and Mombasa, from Durban, reports having experienced during the voyage till 15th September strong S.-W. monsoon, rough sea, then variable winds, and sqally weather.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 19TH SEPTEMBER.

Amritsar.—Weather clear. Cotton picking of first sowing partially begun. Expect improvement in crops owing to seasonable weather.

Hissar.—Wet here, but dry in the surrounding districts. Cotton plants flourishing. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally for gingelly. Cotton ready for picking in some places. Food-grains doing well.

Delhi.—Looks like clearing up. Sufficient rain fallen generally. Cotton plants want fine weather. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Agra.—Looks like clearing up. Cotton plants showing bolls.

Cawnpore.—Bright, no sign of rain. Outstanding crops benefiting by fine weather.

Beawar.—Cotton plants flourishing.

Amraoti.—Sufficient rain fallen generally. Cotton prospects much improved.

Khamgaon.—Looks like clearing up. Cotton plants in flower. Food-grains doing well. Expect improvement in crops owing to seasonable weather.

Dhulia.—Break needed generally. Cotton plants could scarcely look better. Cotton crop estimate 12 annas. Crop prospects generally good.

Jalgaon—Continues cloudy. Sufficient rain fallen generally. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening. Cotton crop excellent. Food-grains doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Broach.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains and all crops doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Viramgaum.—Cloudy, but no rain. Looks like clearing up.

Wadhwan.—Looks like clearing up. Cotton plants flourishing and want fine weather. Food-grains and all crops doing well. Cotton smaller area sown this year. Considerable improvement in crops perceptible.

Dholera.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

Bhavnagar.—Cloudy, but no rain. More rain wanted generally in Porebunder and Verawal section. Cotton plants flourishing.

Barsi.—Sufficient rain fallen generally. Seasonable. Cotton plants in flower and prospects much improved.

Sholapur.—Cloudy, but no rain. Sufficient rain fallen generally.

Hubli.—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. More rain wanted generally. Seasonable. Expect improvement in crops owing to seasonable weather.

Bellary.—Rain so far insufficient to enable agricultural operations getting a fair start.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 9 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 19TH SEPTEMBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has changed irregularly and by small amounts over the whole area. The barometer is from '02" to '03" in excess of normal in all districts except at Agra, Cawnpore and Allahabad, where it is slightly in defect.

Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly at Jacobabad, Bombay and Ratnagiri and south-westerly to north-westerly at most of the other reporting stations. The force has been fresh to strong in Lower Sind, Cutch and at Neemuch.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are:—Maximum 5° to 7° in excess at Bangalore, Masulipatam, Cuddapah, Madras, Deesa, and Rajkot and 3° to 12° in defect at Sirsa, Delhi, Agra, Cawnpore and Jhansi. The highest temperature in the shade was 107° at Jacobabad and the lowest 66° at Belgaum.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast over a large area.

Rain in light or moderate showers fell along the coast from Cochin to Mormugao, and also at Lahore, Delhi, Agra, Jhansi, Neemuch, Saugor, Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad, Belgaum, Bangalore, Masulipatam, Bellary, Cuddapah and Colombo. The heaviest fall registered was about three-quarters of an inch at Calicut.

Weather.—Conditions are slightly favourable for local showers along the Coast from Cochin to Bombay and also in the Madras Presidency, Ceylon and the Central and United Provinces.

Summary of weather in the Trades region during the week ending 17th September.

Mauritius (Latitude 20° S.)—Pressure rose slightly and was about '041" in excess of normal. Winds were south-easterly and slightly less than usual in force. No rain was recorded.

Zanzibar (Latitude 6° S.).—Pressure rose slightly and was '003" in excess of normal. Winds were south-westerly and stronger than usual. No rain fell.

Seychelles (Latitude 5° S.).—There was a slight rise in pressure and it was '050" in excess. Winds were south-easterly and slightly less than usual in force. About an inch and a half of rain was registered.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. POONA YOUNG HINDUS.

A whole day match between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Poona Young Hindus, was commenced yesterday morning. The Poona Hindus who had the distinction of beating the Poona Gymkhana this season, can place a very fair side in the field, but the difference in the Bombay climate evidently affected them a good deal, especially their bowlers who after the first hour bowled very short. Coombs who was captaining the Gymkhana team in the absence of Milne won the toss and his side made good use of the two hours they had before tiffin, putting up 133 for the loss of four wickets. Powell who went in first with Dawson played an attractive innings and seemed good for a big score when he unfortunately played a ball from Kale on to his wicket retiring with 26 to his credit. The feature of the innings was the exhibition given by Aston who, when the bell went for tiffin, had compiled 62.

Resuming after tiffin Aston had no luck being bowled from the first ball he received. After his dismissal nobody remained in long and the innings closed at 3-30 for 169, a much smaller total than the early part of the innings pointed to. The Young Hindus had not the best of luck when they went in, three of their men getting their legs in front of straight balls from Coombs and two being badly run out. There were, however, several features of interest in the visitors' innings, notably the fine display of hard hitting given by Karvi and the stand made by Joshi and L. Mehendale for the last wicket which produced 36 runs. Coombs, who was bowling in irrestible form, captured eight wickets for 36 runs, the second match in succession in which he has been credited with eight wickets in an innings, had to take himself off during the last wicket partnership and then a separation was only effected through bad judgment in running which cost Joshi his wicket. The visitors thanks to the plucky batting of Joshi and L. Mehendale managed to total 111 and thus lost the match by 58 runs. The following are the scores :—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Mr Ashton b Agashe	62
Mr Burney c Karvi b Agashe	11
Mr L Carroll c Bhopatkar b Agashe	20
Mr Coombs b S Mehendale	1
Lieutenant H O Carroll not out	9
Lieut Selby, c S Mehendale, b L Mehendale	2
Lieut Douglas, c Agashe, b S Mehendale	6
Mr West, b Kale	1
Extras	13
Total	169

POONA YOUNG HINDUS.

Mr Shevede, l-b-w, b Coombs	4
Mr Kulkarni, b Coombs	6
Mr Samel, l-b-w, b Coombs	17
Mr Karandikar, l-b-w, b Coombs	0
Mr Karvi, run out	28
Mr Bhopatkar, c L Carroll, b Coombs	6
Mr S G Mehendale, b Coombs	0
Mr Joshi, run out	34
Mr Agashe, b Coombs	0
Mr Kale, b Coombs	1
Mr L Mehendale, not out	13
Extras	2
Total	111

P. W. DEPARTMENT vs. BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

The match between the P. W. Department, and the Bombay Improvement Trust, played on Saturday, on the Oval, resulted in a win for the former by 9 runs, Messrs. R. Hogan and Tambuwalla had the honours in bowling. Scores :—

THE IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

Tambuvala, b Roberts	0
B B Desai, c and b Hogan	2
M Byramjee, c Hogan, b Roberts	35
E B Bhanucha, c Roberts, b Hogan	2
K M Mantri, b Hogan	0
Bhappoo, b Hogan	0
D Thompson, b Hogan	0
S F Dias, c and b Roberts	1
Maganlal, b Hogan	1
Parulkar, not out	12
Rodrigues, b Roberts	0
Extras	4
Total	57

THE P. W. DEPARTMENT.

Madhavrao, b Tambuvala	0
Kelly, b Tambuvala	19
Sewal, run out	5
Roberts, b and c Desai	1
T Walsh, b Desai	5
R Hogan, not out	22
J N Pavri, b Desai	4
Theodore, b Tambuvala	3
Kelker, b Tambuvala	5
Oliver, b Tambuvala	0
Other, b Desai	1
Extras	2
Total	66

HINDU GYMKHANA vs. MR. LYNN'S XI.

This match was played on the Hindu Gymkhana ground on Saturday and resulted in a win for the Hindu Gymkhana by 70 runs. Scores :—

MR. LYNN'S XI.

	1st Innings.		2nd Innings.
Mr Cashire, b Baloo	2	b Prabhakar	40
Mr A L Smith, b Date	5	not out	7
Mr Stevens, not out	15		
Mr D P Gay, b Date	0		
Mr J Brikby, b Baloo	0		
Mr Brikby, b Date	0		
Mr N K Stevens, c Date, b Baloo	2		
Mr E S Lynn, b Date	1		
Mr Alcock, b Date	0		
Mr Middleton b Date	2		
Mr Walcott, run out	3		
Extras	2		6
Total	37	Total	53

HINDU GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.

Mr Baloo, b Brikby	8
Mr C V Mehta, l-b-w, b Brikby	30
Mr Date, c Middleton, b Lynn	14
Mr Dhargelker, b Brikby	1
Mr Diveker, b Brikby	1
Mr Prabhaker, c Stevens	12
Mr Bhatvadeker, b Brikby	21
Mr D Suterwalla, b Stevens	0
Mr D K Telang, b Brikby	8
Mr R C Desai, b Brikby	0
Mr Shivram, not out	3
Extras	10
Total	107

DEPARTURE OF THE R. I. M. S. LAWRENCE.

The Royal Indian Marine steamer Lawrence, Lt.-Commander A. Rowand, sailed yesterday for Bushire. She carried 1 Duffadar and 11 non-commissioned officers and men, 18th Lancers, and 1 Duffadar and 7 non-commissioned officers and men, 13th Lancers, as a Consular guard.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, September 20.

There will be a lecture by the Adjutant on coast defences at the B V A Club, on Thursday next the 22nd instant at 6-15 p.m.

By Order,
A. STIFFE, Capt. R. A.
Adjt. B. V. A.

THEATRICAL advance notices are sometimes striking especially in America. But most of them are but a feeble efforts beside an effusion which is now being utilised for the same purpose in our own dear England. Here is an extract from it :—"Mrs.—will make a unique appeal to her audience at the—Theatre by her emotional gowns—a new departure in costume, expressing ideas in colours and curves. All these novel gowns have been designed by Lady —for the firm of—, which supplies them, and are intended to denote not only the striking personality of Mrs. —, but also the moral progress of the heroine in—, (the play in which the emotional dresses are to be seen). This would seem to indicate that some of the costumes will be rather sensational." But not nearly so emotionally striking as the "advance notice."

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 23, Farringdon Road, London, England.

REGENT STREET PALMISTS IN COURT.

THE EVIDENCE OF A LADY DETECTIVE.

SOME amusing evidence was given at Marlborough-street Police Court when Charles Stephenson, known as Keiro, palmist and medical electrician, and his wife, Martha, Madame Keiro, surrendered to their bail on charges of attempting to obtain money by false pretences from Dorothy Tempest, a private detective, Charles Richards, retired police inspector, and Mrs. Annie Betts, at 124, Regent-street. They were also accused of undertaking to tell fortunes.

Mrs. Betts said she had acted as a private detective In this case she acted on direct instructions from Messrs. Lewis and Lewis. On July 20 she went to Keiro's place, saw Madame, said she had called for palmistry, and was invited to go behind a screen. Behind a screen she asked Keiro the fees. He said that he and Madame charged the same—10s 6d. each for either palmistry or clairvoyance. Keiro gave her a form to fill up remarking that he had it for his protection. She signed it and handed it to him. Some whispering went on between Keiro and his wife, and Keiro then said that Madame would take her for both clairvoyance and palmistry. She held witness's hands and said, I see a man of medium height, blue or gray eyes, high forehead, light brown hair, straight nose and moustache. He's your husband, isn't he? Witness answered, Yes, thought the description did not tally with her husband. Madame asked, Does he go to the City every day? Receiving an affirmative reply, she then said, I can see him near the Mansion House now.

Mr. Muir (for the prosecution): Does he go near the Mansion House?—No.

Continuing, witness said that madame went on to say that her husband was an engineer, which he was not. Asked by Madame if he contracted, she said "No."

Mr. Plowden: I thought he married you. Is not that a contract?

Witness then stated that Madame said her husband in eight months would receive a contract to build an asylum, but he must refuse it, and he would have a very big one later and make a lot of money. Witness asked if she would have money left her and was told by Madame "Yes; I see a place where there is a lot of sand—very hot." Madame asked, Mrs. Betts said, if she had a relative in Australia. Having an uncle in Russia, she replied, "No, Russia." Madame then said, "It is very hot there when hot and very cold when cold." She then asked Madame if she would be wealthy, and was told: "Yes, much better off, for every £1 you have now you will be worth £50 in future." She was told, Mrs. Betts continued, that in eighteen months she would have a baby, as Madame could see a chubby little baby." There were to be five or six children. One was to be "very clever—a genius." She could be thoroughly trusted with money and would deceive no one.

Mr. Plowden: Did that make you blush?—Yes, a little.

Witness added that Madame described an elderly lady, and said it was her (witness's) husband's mother. The description was taken from a crystal, but did not agree with that of her husband's mother. She saw that Mr. Betts was a contractor, as she could see cranes and sand.

Mr. Muir: Has he anything to do with cranes or sand?—No.

Mr. Muir: He is not a grocer, then.

Cross-examined: Mrs. Betts said that when she went to Keiro's she was not aware that a prosecution was contemplated, but corrected herself, stating that she did know that there was to be a prosecution. At this there were some very audible remarks from persons in the public part of the court. Mr. Muir said that such a demonstration was very improper, and asked that it should be checked. Mr. Plowden remarked it must not occur again.

In further cross-examination, witness was asked several questions as to advertisements relating to palmistry and astrology in certain publications Mr. Muir objected that they were irrelevant, an objection Mr. Plowden agreed with.

Detective-inspector Drew gave an account of the documents he found in Keiro's room. People had written for the names of winning horses. One person wanted to know, "Shall we get money enough this autumn to retire on? Shall we be fortunate in lotteries we are interested in, and get prizes before Christmas?" There were also documents relating to the teaching of palmistry, clairvoyance, and hypnotism. One of them filled in by a Miss Jacobs agreed to pay "the Professor" £10 10s., and ten per cent. on engagements found. Another agreement related to the "science" of "Hynosis," and the person concerned promised to pay £3 3s., and to forfeit £10 10s. to Keiro if he should teach anyone else or disclose any of the secrets relating to Hynosis. Sheila, a palmist, wrote from Jersey stating that half of her clients were unhappy married women, and others wanted to know if they would get married. Afterwards Sheila wrote asking for £4 due to her for salary as promised. There were 550 protection forms signed, and a quantity of correspondence from the Occultists' Defence League, which hoped to become an educational and instructive as well as protective institution. Therein it was stated that only four members of the League had been prosecuted, and most of the charges dismissed.

The hearing was adjourned.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, Sept, 17th.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to sanction the admission to the 3rd class of the Civil Division of the Indian Order of Merit of Inspector Baqar Ali Khan of the United Provinces Police for conspicuous bravery displayed by him at Kanauj on the night of the 1st July 1902 in the farrest of two desperate armed criminals.

Mr C E Buckland CIE has been permitted to resign H M's Indian Civil Service with effect from the 29th Oct.

The following substantive promotions are made in the Berar Commission consequent on the retirement of Mr W Francis a Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd class with effects from the 5th July 1903; Major R P Colomb a Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd class sub pro tem to be a Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd class; Major T W Haig an Asst Comr of the 2nd class to be an Asst Comr of the 1st class; Mr A C Cerrie an Asst Comr of the 2nd class sub pro tem to be an Asst Comr of the 2nd class and Capt D O Morriatt continue to be an Asst Comr of the 1st class sub pro tem in the vacancy caused by the deputation of Major Haig.

The following substantive promotions are made in the Berar Commission consequent on the confirmation of Mr R D Hare to be Comr of Berar with effect from the 16th Aug 1903; Mr J K Bates ICS Judicial Commissioner sub pro tem to be Judicial Commissioner; Lieut Col R V Garrett Civil and Sessions Judge sub pro tem to be Civil and Sessions Judge and Kumar Shri Harbhamji Rawaji a Deputy Commr of the 2nd class sub pro tem to be a Dety Comnr of the 2nd class.

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay Major W S P Ricketts M B I M S Bombay; Capt K V Kukday I M S Bombay and Capt W O'S Murphy M B I M S.

Major A E Roberts MB IMS Bengal Statistical Officer to the Govt of India in the Sanitary and Medical Depts is appointed sub pro tem to be Secy to the Director-Gen Indian Medical Service with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of his duties.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

With the sanction of H M's Govt the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr Leo Ulrich as acting Consul for Germany at Akyab.

In continuation of the notification of the Govt of India in the Foreign Dept No 2346-I B dated 24th June the Govr Genl in Council is further pleased to direct that the words carried on and carry or shall be omitted from paragraph (3) of the notification of the Govt of India in the Foreign Dept No 3631-I B dated 31st July 1903.

The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by H M's Secretary of State for India:—Capt J Talbot 37th Lancers (Baluch Horse) Inspecting Officer Kathiwar Imperial Service Cavalry (private affairs) for four days.

Capt W E Scott-Moncrieff I M S (Bengal) an offg Agency Surg of the 2nd class is granted leave out of India for one year on private affairs with effect from the 18th Sept under the Leave Rules of 1886 for the Indian Army Pension service—11th year commenced on 28th July.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Army with effect from the dates specified subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India—Lieut Jasper Martin Ceylon Mauritius Battalion Royal Garrison Artillery double Co officer 9th Russel's Infantry dated 16th Aug; Wellesley Catheart Hutcheson 2nd Battalion West India Reg attached as a supernumerary to the 1st Batn The Devonshire Regt officiating double Co officer 67th Punjabis dated 26th Aug and Bernard Henry Alderson 2nd Battn The York and Lancaster Regt attached as a supernumerary to the 1st Battn The York and Lancaster Regt; double Comy officer 116th Mahrattas dated 20th Aug Second Lieutenants—Percival James Gout 1st Batn The Duke of Wellington's West Riding Regt attached as a supernumerary to the 2nd Battn The Connaught Rangers double Coy officer 94th Russell's Infantry dated 28th Augt Henry Herbert McGann 1st Batn The Cheshire Regt; officiating double Coy officer 69th Punjabis dated 23rd August; The Hon'ble Michael William Robert deCourcy 2nd Battn The Connaught Rangers; double Coy officer 32nd Sikh Pioneer dated 29th July; Second Lieutenants Gout and McGann are promoted to the rank of Lieut in the Indian Army subject to H M's approval with effect from the 28th and 23rd Aug respectively.

With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulations published with clause 52 Indian Aarmy Circulars 1891 the undermentioned officers of the Unattached List are admitted to the Indian Army with effect from dates specified subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India—Second Lieuts—William Noel Atkinson dated 12th Aug Cecil Godfrey Bird dated 22nd Aug 1904.

Lieut Col W G H Henderson Indian Medical Service Bombay is granted the temporary rank of Col whilst officiating as Principal Medical Officer Aden Dist vice Col J S Wilkins D S O Indian Medical Service Bombay on leave with effect from 19th Aug.

In Military Depart notification No 758 of 1904 for 28th March 1904 against Walter Julius Collinson Punjab read 28th March 1903.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which lady Constance Howard writes is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers &c.

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

LONDON, SEPT. 2.

THE QUICK AND THE DEAD.

Association football has entered upon its eight months' season, and already columns of particular are appearing as to the men whom the various clubs of note have engaged. Some of the lists are curious documents. A little club, which will finish about thirteenth in the Second Division, will, with pride, hand in to the secretary of the Football League a chart of over a hundred men. Among them may be discovered players whose sons are now coming into the game; in at least a couple of instances, clubs registered as their professionals men who were already dead. Others of the names have never been heard of in League football. Club managers have a habit of "signing-on" every lad who kicks a ball in their vicinity. They will never need the services of the player themselves, but should another club desire to enlist him, transfer fees will be the first manager's solace.

FAST FAVOURITES.

A diverting example of this system of promiscuous signing-up of men was afforded a year or so ago, when there happened to be playing several speedy men, Athersmith James Cowan, Chatt, and Thomas Smith, who was destined to help Tottenham Hotspur to win their Cup. Athersmith issued a challenge, to the rest of the players of the League, anyone of whom he would run on the cinder track for a suitable prize. An answer was at once forthcoming from Preston North End, who, it was announced, would supply a registered player to run against Athersmith for any distance from fifty yards to five hundred, it was believed in Birmingham that Thomas Smith was the man, and there was great anxiety to close with the offer. But before a match could be arranged someone betrayed a secret. The man to antagonise the international, was not Smith, but Alfred Downer, who, at that time, was the fastest man in the world over the distances named. He had never played football in his life, but half in jest, half in the belief that some day he might like to learn the game, he had signed the necessary forms for Preston North End, and so far as regulations were concerned, was their player. The fact became known early enough to save the situation for Birmingham.

A ROYAL PILGRIM.

There closed fifty-four years ago one of the most remarkable lives with which the historian has had to deal. Louis Philippe, the exiled King of France, died at Claremont on August 24, 1850. He witnessed the destruction of the Bastille, became a revolutionary, and a doorkeepar for the Jacobites; fought for the Republic at Valmy and Jemappe; became a wanderer on the face of the earth; was tutor and usher, became a King's son-in-law; and offered to fight with the English against the French. After twenty-one years of wandering, he returned to France to regain his old rank and estates. During the Hundred Days he was in England, and awaited at Twickenham the issue of Waterloo. They did not know him when he got back to Paris on the first occasion, and he stood in the Salle des Marechaux at the reception of Louis XVIII. a stranger. Fifteen years later they made the ex-doorkeeper their King. Another wretched eighteen years for France, and then he was creeping out of the country—by a back door, so to speak.

THE STORY OF A FLIGHT.

When you talk of the Bastille, and events contemporary with its destruction, you are getting well back into history. But there is still living the man who compassed the escape of Louis Philippe, who witnessed that downfall. Mr. William Jones, F S A, who lived to write a book on the coronation of Edward VII., was the man who brought the last of the French Kings out of his own country. In those days Mr. Jones was English Vice-Consul at Havre, and he was the "Uncle" of the "Mr. Smith" of whom we have all read. Poor Louis, with his whiskers shaved, and as some say, with a false nose, was this William Smith, and had fled in peril of his life to the coast. On coming to the boat at the port, he recognised his "Uncle," Mr. Jones, and greeted him loudly in perfect English. That the French sailors recognised him is incorrect. When someone went to the disguised monarch to collect money on behalf of a band which was playing aboard, Louis shook his head to indicate that he could not understand French. Claremont, the great tomb of misfortune as the Duchesse d'Orleans called it, was to be the future home of the exiles and there the life of Louis Philippe ended, an event which a few years before would have been of worldshaking importance but which coming when it did was barely noticed.

ANOTHER ROYAL "HOLD-UP."

If the King really did tell that story with which a French newspaper credits him of a French princess married to a Danish prince, who was arrested by a Parisian policeman on suspicion of having stolen her own dog. His Majesty must have referred to Princess Marie d'Orleans, eldest daughter of the Duc de Chartres, who nineteen years ago married Prince Waldemar, youngest brother of Queen Alexandra. But the King might have told a somewhat similar story of an English princess married to a Danish prince, Princess Charles of Denmark, when driving in her own dog-cart to Wolferton to see the Kaiser off on the occasion of his last visit, was held up by a local policeman. Explanations were in vain. That constable would not believe that the drivers of the smart cob was the King's youngest daugter, and so would not let her pass, and the Kaiser went off without saying good-bye to her.

COXCOMB YOUTH.

"You must dress according to your age, your pursuits, your objects in life. You must dress in some cases according to your set. In youth a little fancy is rather expected, but if polititical life be your object, it should be avoided, at least after twenty-one." Such were the dicta of Disraeli. According to this standard, the Marquess of Anglesey, having passed his twenty-first birthday, and added one sartorial atrocity to another, has outraged propriety. But what is the exact standard of decorum in dress? Disraeli, the high priest of good taste, accountered himself in this manner to take his walks abroad: "Slate coloured coat lined with satin, purple trousers with a gold band down the outer seam, a scarlet waistcoat, long lace ruffs falling down to the tips of the fingers, white gloves with brilliant rings outside them." He was more than once and twenty then. How would he have regarded the wardrobe of the exquisite Marquess?

TIME AND TIDE.

Fashions for men and women run in cycles. In one year men permit their tailors to put them into trousers baggy like the Turks; in another they struggle in tights of as niggardly measuremen as ever distinguished the old pancaloons. Woman, with her straight-fronted corsets and padded hips has gone back to the "Grecian bend," which her grandmother obligingly adopted to keep in countenance a malformed royal princess. And every year there is a threat of the crinoline's recurrence. The Marquess of Anglesey, therefore, seems to have come either too late or early too. His gaudy colours and frightful checks relate to the past—but they may come again. Here are items from a King's wardrobe, William IV.:—"All the coats he had ever for fifty years; three hundred whips, canes without number, every sort of uniform, the costumes of all the orders of Europe; while kid trousers lined with white satin; ruffs of Mechlin lace, mantles of crimson, purple, and green velvet, and plastered with gold." Yesterday I saw a publican's wife driving with her husband. Her hands were bare of gloves, but every finger was covered with rings. And she was eating shrimps as she drove. We have no evidence that Scott's wife ate shrimps while driving, but one who knew her describes her as coming down to dinner not merely with her hands laden with rings, but her arms positively covered with bracelets, tier upon tier right upon the arm.

THE SIMPLE LIFE.

A royal prince was once rather displeased with a retort which Lord Ronald Gowar made. They had all been trying on and admiring a beloved old felt hat of Lord Ronald's until it come to the Prince. But how could you wear a frock coat with that he asked. Don't wear a frock coat, was the sufficient answer of the owner of the brown hat. Your man of affairs does not nowadays look to the tailor to make him. The late Lord Salisbury was always comfortably shabby, Gladstone's only fear in making Tennyson a peer was that he might turn up at the House of Lords wearing his famously infamous old sou'wester. The House of Commons has its painfully ornate dandies, but on the whole the general effect is such as to depress the fop. Not that the idea of the uniform is altogether lacking. A good friend of the writer, always immaculate in frock coat and silk hat at St. Stephen's, trots about the provinces in the quietest little jacket and the meekest bowler in the world. He is happy in this costume; he is conscious that he is on exhibition in the other.

THIN DISGUISES.

The mention of Carlyle's costume recalls the story of Dean Stanley and a friend who were driving, with their bags in front of them, from Monreale into Palermo. Stanley complained of feeling cold, and was advised that he had better put on something extra. The friend went on reading the book with which he was engaged and Stanley, deep in thought followed the advice of his companion. The latter presently looked up to find the Dean sitting quite unconsciously beside him, with his night-shirt as an over-all. Even so, he was better off than the late Sir Robert Peel, who, when out riding, on a hot summer's day desired to, and did, bathe. Upon emerging from the water, he found that someone had stolen his clothes. Sir Robert mounted his horse, and rode back into the town as he was, naked, but as contented as if the best of all Lord Angelsey's garments were covering him.

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ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

In a paper to the Belgian Society of Engineers and Manufacturers, M. Emile Guarini dealt with electricity applied to farming. Its use would, he said, extend more then electricity was produced at coal fields and distributed to farms by wire, but in the meantime electricity can be generated on the farm by water-power, steam, gasoline, gas wind, and sun motors. A continuous current is best for farms, and if the current is sent a long way to the farm as an alternating current, it should be transformed into a continuous one. The electric motors used ought to be portable, so as to be placed alongside the plough thresher, straw cutter, pump chopper shearer churn, &c. Electric is more economical than hand-churning.

The electricity is applicable for lighting fields to permit of night work, for heating incubators, for hot air fans, and for carbonising peat into fuel. It can also be used for purifying water and sugary juices, or bleaching oil and fat. It can sterilise milk and water and kill insects. Electric waves such as are used in the wireless telegraph have been employed in firing cannon to dissipate hail and to produce clouds.

Mr. Prescott, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, finds that radium rays have no effect on the bacilli of diphtheria, and yeast, or on the colon bacillus. He infers that the use of radium in diptheria cannot be regarded as a substitute for antitoxin.

Professor Max Wolff, of Heidelberg University, has discovered, by the stereo-comparator of Dr. Pulfrich, twenty-four new variable stars of the tenth to the fifteenth magnitude in the great nebula of Orion. This nebula is the most remarkable in the heavens, and apparently a universe in formation.

Miss Mary Proctor, who like her distinguished father before her, is an astronomer, has written an article on the next eclipse of the sun which is to occur on August 30, 1905, and will be observable at sunrise on the south of Hudson Bay, Canada, and afterwards in the north-east of Spain, the north-east of Algeria the north of Tunis, Assouan on the Nile, and at sunset in the south-eastern Arabia. Expeditions from the American Observatories will probably select Labrador for observing it. The Lick Observatory has issued a circular giving the duration of the eclipse there.

Professor Pickering, of Harvard University, has recently issued another pamphlet on his proposal to endow and improve astronomical research. He would found astronomical fellowships for students, send out astronomical expeditions, establish new observatories, publish results, aid working astronomers, and secure international co-operation.

Fused quartz is now employed to make utensils for the laboratory, and Mr. Guthe has recently found that fused soap-stone can be use in like manner. It melts rapidly in the oxyhydrogen flame, and may be drawn into fibres, having the advantages of quartz fibres.

Herr Bolin, in "Acetylen in Wissenschaft und Industrie," describes a new process for making nitrate fertilisers. Cyanide of calcium is prepared by heating carbide of calcium in contact with atmospheric nitrogen in an electric furnace. When buried in a moist soil it is converted into ammoniacal compounds, and at the end of some fifteen days affects the growth of plants.

A machine for making blues, or blue prints of drawings, for the use of engineers, architects, and builders, has been introduced by Messrs. Williams, Brown, and Earle, of Philadelphia, United States. The machine works by electricity, and electric arc lamps yield the light for printing. The shortest exposure for a proof is one minute, the longest is ten.

The Copper Company of Sudbury, Canada, are having a locomotive largely composed of nickel steel built by the Baldwin Company. It will cost more than the ordinary locomotive but is expected to wear better.

The Russian Government has built a light-house at the port of Nicolaieff, entirely of concrete. This material has rendered the building 40 per cent. cheaper than one of brick or metal.

At Neckarhausen, Germany, there is a bridge of concrete across the Neckar which is over fifty yards wide. The bridge is all in one piece, or an artificial monolith.

Mushrooms are eaten by the Japanese and Chinese either fresh, or dried, or tinned. Two kinds—the armillaria, or pine mushroom, gathered in autumn in pinewoods, and the "shutaike," an evergreen oak mushroom, which is also cultivated. This fungus has a fleshy colour, but is violet or black underneath. It grows on old oaks, chustnuts, and the magnolia. The most esteemed short is from the province of Ki and the region of Kumano.

Dr. Jackson's experiment on acclimatising the Siberian reindeer in Alaska, which was thought a waste of time and money, has proved a success. The animals take to the Alaska moss, and there is enough of it to feed ten million. In 25 years it is expected that a million reindeer will be found in Alaska. They are useful as pack, riding, or sledge animals, and yield a rich milk good for making cheese.

Crisp bank notes are likely to be supplanted by soft, velvety ones, at a saving in cost. The paper is treated chemically, and this makes it not only soft and pliable, but antiseptic, while preserving it. The United States Bureau of Engraving and Printing are now trying experiments to this end.

The French Chamber of Commerce of Milan stated that artificial cotton is now made from the cellulose of the fir tree freed from bark and knots. In Bavaria experiments, have been made to produce cotton from pine wood.

Mr. Andrews, of Skagway, a member of the U. S. National Geographic Society, reports that the celebrated Muir Glacier in Alaska has lost size and grandeur, and is receding rapidly, its face having in four years moved back and its area diminished by ten square miles. The change appears to date from the earthquake of 1899, and he thinks it will soon cease to be a tidal glacier throwing off icebergs.

A fine mosaic representing Orpheus charming the fauns with his lyre, and two portraits of women, Theodosia and Georgia, has been discovered near Jerusalem, and goes to the Imperial Museum Constantinople.

Professor J. J. Thomson has been called the "man who split the atom," and a certain group of physicists are proclaiming in print that the atoms are composed of smaller bodies, and breaking up, radium being a case in point. On the other hand, Mendeljeff, the great Russian chemist, regards this new theory of electrons as "metaphysical and vague," and Berthelot, the celebrated French chemist, recently uttered a word of caution against hasty conclusions as to the new radiations. Moreover, radiations like those of radium are found by Mr. Tommasina to come from a platinum wire heated by an electric current. It appears also from the observations of M. Jean Becquerel that the N and Ni rays are of similar character. Must we suppose that the atoms of platinum and bodies emitting N rays are likewise breaking up? Or is there some other mystery to be revealed by further research? Time will show, but for present it may be wise to suspend one's judgment.

Dr. William Graham writes as follows in the 74th Report of the Belfast District Lunatic Asylum: "Mental, like most bodily diseases, are not in themselves directly transmissible. We inherit not insanity, but an ill-adjusted nervous system, which may easily collapse beneath an unaccustomed strain. Of six children (let us say) born with a neuropathic temperament, one or two may end their career in an asylum, but their breakdown is to be traced to the absence of that moral and intellectual training which formed the safeguard of the other families. That heredity marks out the lines along which the chartered courses of humanity find easy progress we must believe. Many cases of insanity, if thoroughly studied, can be shown to be the result of causes long in operation in men and women now in their graves. Unquestionably the proximate cause may have been overwork, mental or moral stress of some kind, yet the inherited unfavourable characteristics have the power of drawing to themselves by a kind of dreadful magnetism whatever is harmful in the daily environment of life, and the victim becomes inextricably entangled in a web woven by what has been well called "physiological fate." What is required, then, the Belfast Evening Telegraph points out, is that educational and disciplinary influences, which may modify or change the inherited condition, should be widely introduced.

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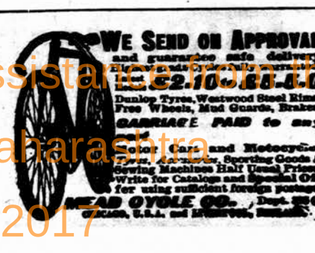
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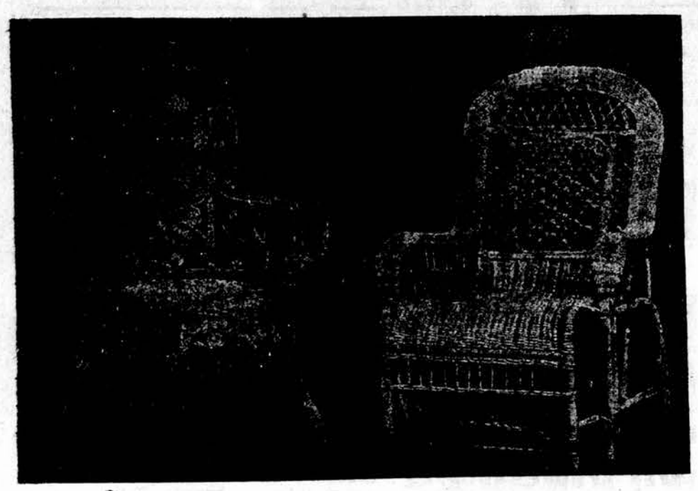

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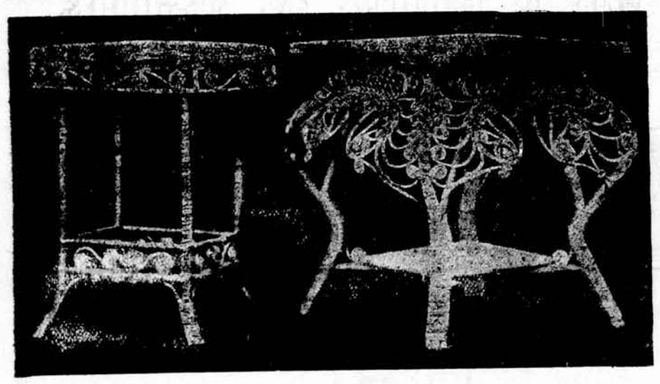

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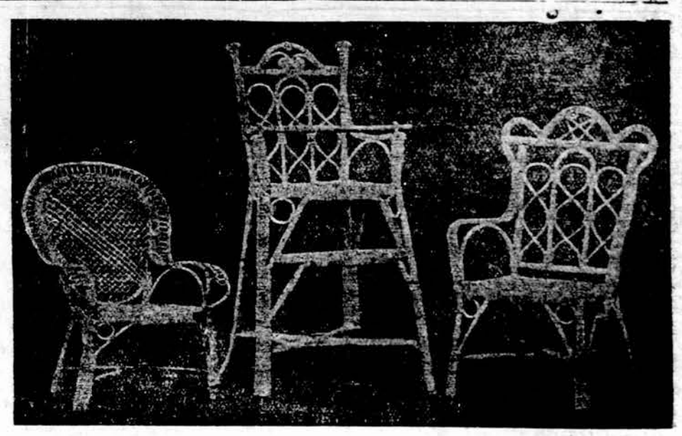

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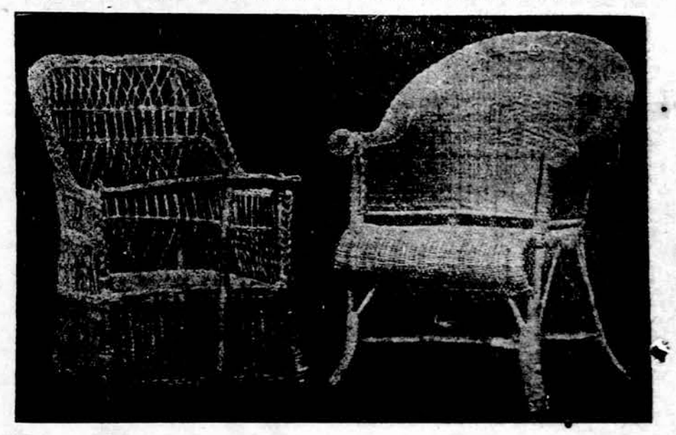

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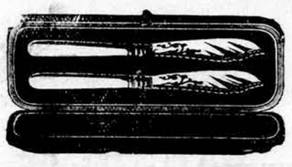

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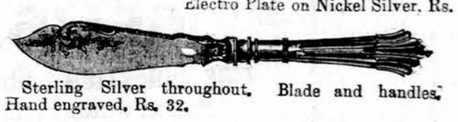

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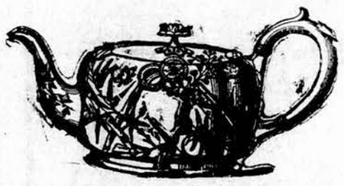

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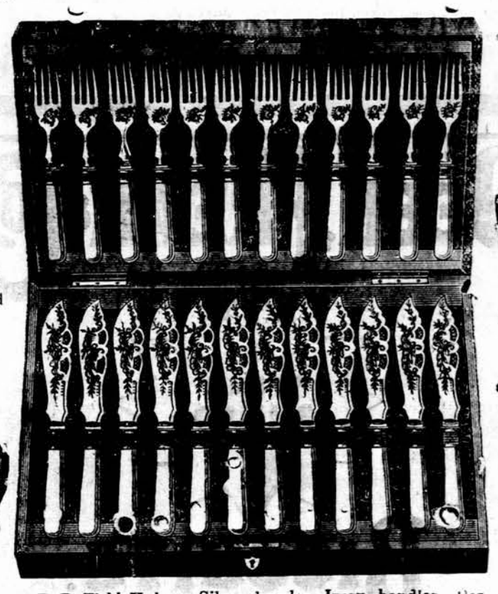

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